



# ***Daily Report***

## **East Asia**

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30 November 1995

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# Daily Report

## East Asia

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## Japan

### Murayama Said Unlikely To Visit U.S.

OW3011092895 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0908 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will not make a trip to the United States simply because it is proving hard to fix the schedule of U.S. President Bill Clinton's planned state visit to Japan, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday [30 November].

"I have no such scenario in mind," the official said on condition of anonymity.

"We would like to set as quickly as possible the timetable for an early visit to Japan by President Clinton," he said.

Japan and the U.S. are having difficulty in rescheduling Clinton's visit, which was postponed from earlier this month due to the U.S. federal budget crisis.

With a trip by the U.S. President in January looking unlikely for domestic reasons, speculation is rife that a planned summit between Murayama and Clinton will not be realized at least until April.

Tokyo is hoping for an early summit so as to release a joint statement in which the two countries are expected to reaffirm the importance of the bilateral security alliance.

### Committees Probe Okinawa's U.S. Bases Issue

OW3011112095 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese  
30 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] The following is a summary of questions and answers exchanged at the joint session of the House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs, Special Committee on Security, and Special Committee on Okinawa on 29 November:

Kosuke Uehara (Social Democratic Party of Japan): The Okinawan people, regardless of party affiliation, demand the reorganization and reduction of U.S. military bases and a review of the Japan-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA]. How would you deal with this in concrete terms?

Foreign Minister Yohei Kono: Considering the fact that, even after Okinawa's reversion, 75 percent of U.S. Forces Japan facilities are still located in Okinawa against the Okinawan people's will, we must deal with this in a manner that can meet the Okinawan people's expectations. In concrete terms, we will maintain contact with the Okinawan government, and work for an agreement within the year at the Japan-U.S. Special Action Committee.

Uehara, Seiji Nakamura (New Frontier Party), Saneyoshi Furugen (Japan Communist Party), and Muneo Suzuki (Liberal Democratic Party): Will a reduction of bases on Okinawa be possible without altering the general framework for stationing 47,000 U.S. troops in Japan?

Kono: We are working for an agreement between Japan and the United States at the Special Action Committee. Reorganization, consolidation, and reduction will be possible.

Seishiro Eto, director general of the Defense Agency: I think problems about damage arising from the bases, such as noise, and about airspace and sea area can be resolved by improving enforcement of the SOFA. Even with a troop strength of 47,000, it is possible to operate the bases effectively.

Nakamura: During the Gulf war, soldiers were dispatched from Kadena Air Base, and during the Somalian civil war, weapons were shipped from the Naha Military Port. Did not these actions exceed the jurisdiction of the security treaty?

Kono: I think the rules laid down in the security treaty are being followed.

Nakamura: If that is the foreign minister's stance, the Okinawan people will never be liberated from the heavy burden of the military bases. Live-fire exercises are also going to start today. Okinawa is like a battlefield. Does such a situation exist anywhere else on the mainland?

Kono: If the rules set by the two countries are being violated, we will speak up and ask for improvements.

Uehara and Nakamura: There used to be a consultative body of 11 government ministries and agencies for resolving U.S. base-related issues, but it has not functioned at all.

Eto: Two new high-level consultative bodies have been created. Also, we will review the tripartite committee [consisting of the Okinawa Prefectural Government, U.S. military authorities, and the Defense Facilities Administration Agency], in order to strengthen and revitalize this organ.

Michihiko Kano (New Frontier Party): The relocation of the Naha Military Port to Urasoe was decided without consulting with the local community. Okinawa is suffering from the bases. Such an attitude is questionable.

Eto: We will give importance to discussions with local communities. The wishes of the local governments will be discussed at the consultative bodies.



**Foreign Minister Kono on Okinawa's Requests**

OW3011105495 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO  
in Japanese 30 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Tokyo — On 29 November, the three committees of the House of Representatives — the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Special Committees on National Security and on Okinawa and Northern Problems — held a joint session to focus deliberations on such issues as the U.S. military bases in Okinawa, national security, and the new National Defense Program Outline. Foreign Minister Yohei Kono touched on the issue concerning the 47,000 U.S. military forces stationed in Japan, stating: "The number of troops has been decided by the U.S. side after studying the issue from various angles." Thus, he stressed that the government has no intention of requesting a reduction in force of the U.S. Forces in Japan at the summit talks to be held during U.S. President Bill Clinton's Japan visit to Japan.

The Dietmen questioning the government about its views on various issues were Muneo Suzuki and Shinzo Abe (of the Liberal Democratic Party); Kosuke Uehara (of the Social Democratic Party of Japan); Seiji Maehara (of the New Party Sakigake [Harbinger]); Katsuya Okada, Seiji Nakamura, Nobuaki Futami, and Michihiko Kano (of Shinshinto [New Frontier Party]); and Saneyoshi Furugen (of the Japan Communist Party).

Concerning a reduction in U.S. military strength as well as the realignment and reduction of U.S. military bases on Okinawa, Foreign Minister Kono said: "It is not true that no progress will be made in reduction until the troop strength number is changed." He indicated his ideas that efforts will be made to reduce military bases by realigning, consolidating, and redistributing the bases within the current framework of the U.S. military strength.

Director General Seishiro Eto of the Defense Agency [DA] also stated: "It is possible to achieve a base reduction by taking various measures."

Touching on the 10-item requests for reviewing the Status of Forces Agreement [SOFA] submitted by the Okinawa prefectural government, Foreign Minister Kono stated: "Efforts will be made to work out possible improvements regarding problems affecting people's daily lives." In this way, he indicated the government's position of accelerating discussions with the U.S. side at the Special Action Committee sessions and with the Okinawa Prefectural Government at the Consultative Council sessions regarding problems that could be resolved by improving the SOFA implementation. Director General Eto also stated that "it is essential to start resolving those problems that can be resolved."

With regard to shifting and dispersing the live-fire exercises from across the Prefectural Highway Route 104 to mainland Japan, Director General Eto said: "The expense for surveying five locations has been included in the draft budget request for fiscal 1996. However, since the adoption of the budget bill will take time, I have instructed that surveys that can be done without waiting for the budget should be conducted within the current fiscal year." Thus, he stressed the DA's stance aimed at resolving this problem early. Following a decision by a special task force on this issue set up under the Joint Japan-U.S. Committee, negotiations will be promptly conducted with local governments at the new locations.

As for the request to review the Guntenho [the special law on the utilization of land previously used by military bases that is returned to landowners], Director General Eto indicated his positive approach, saying: "The ruling coalition parties have recommended the need for various measures, such as financial support. We will pay attention to this recommendation and deal with this issue by cooperating with the ruling parties."

Moreover, in indicating his stance on handling base-related issues, Director General Eto said: "I would like to settle these issues steadily by explaining to prefectural residents the process of reducing bases and by indicating visible action programs and schedules, so that land can be used effectively after its return."

**Hashimoto Stresses Importance of Ties With U.S.**

OW3011044495 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0416 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, president of the dominant ruling coalition partner Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), urged the public Thursday (30 November) to recognize the importance of Japan's security ties with the United States.

"It is not something we can forget that we have enjoyed peace and prosperity under the firm Japan-U.S. alliance," Hashimoto said at the LDP's headquarters in Tokyo at a ceremony marking the party's 40th anniversary.

Some sections of the Japanese public have started to question the alliance amid protests in the southernmost Japanese prefecture of Okinawa over the rape of an Okinawa schoolgirl in September, for which three U.S. servicemen are on trial.

"Taking this opportunity, we should ascertain the essentials of the matter and reconfirm the importance of the Japan-U.S. relations," he said.



Hashimoto said the problems faced by Okinawa residents over U.S. bases concentrated in the region are not caused by the U.S. itself, but result from insufficient efforts by Japanese politicians.

He pledged that Japan will not resort to war again and will uphold its peace policy and contribute to the promotion of peace in other countries.

Hashimoto also renewed his vow to bring about a government led by an LDP prime minister and to win the next House of Representatives election, which is expected to be held as early as next year.

The heads of the LDP's two coalition partners — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura of new party Sakigake [Harbinger] — delivered brief celebratory addresses.

The prime minister, who spoke in his capacity as SDP chairman, hailed the LDP's role in promoting peace and economic development in Japan out of the ashes of World War II after Japan's surrender in August 1945.

Murayama and Takemura, leader of the small LDP splinter party, implicitly criticized the main opposition party Shinshinto (New Frontier Party) in their speeches for its ties with the large lay Buddhist group Soka Gakkai.

The LDP marked its 40th anniversary Nov. 15 since the party was inaugurated on that day in 1955 after the historic merger of two leading conservative parties — the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party.

The ceremony was postponed for two weeks because of a top-level meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum in Osaka and a House of Councillors by-election, both of which took place earlier in November.

Despite the LDP's dominance in terms of the number of its parliamentarians, the three parties installed SDP chief Murayama as prime minister in June last year after they overcame differences in their platforms and formed a surprise alliance.

The LDP at that time agreed that the post of prime minister should go to Murayama as part of a delicate political compromise.

For 38 years, after the 1955 conservative merger brought the LDP into being, the party held the reigns of power in Japan. But this supremacy ended in August 1993, when the LDP surrendered power to a seven-party noncommunist coalition led by Morihiro Hosokawa, who held the office of prime minister until April last year.

The Hosokawa administration was succeeded by a minority coalition under Tsutomu Hata, who conceded power to Murayama after only two months, in June last year.

During its 38-year rule, the LDP saw Japan grow into an economic power and achieve social stability, but the nearly four decades of power monopolized by the LDP led to corruption within the party, and it was public distrust of corrupt LDP politics which eventually brought its unbroken rule to an end.

#### **Further on Alleged Rape Case on Okinawa Reported**

OW3011034895 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO  
in Japanese 28 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 23

[FBIS Translated Text] A female employee [as published] was reportedly raped by a man believed to be a foreigner at an eating and drinking place in the central part of the Okinawa main island on the evening of 24 November. Maintaining that this foreigner may be a U.S. serviceman, the prefectural police department on 28 November asked U.S. military investigation agencies for cooperation in the investigation. The police investigation is still underway. However, since a rape is an offense subject to prosecution only upon complaint, and since the victim does not intend to file a complaint, it is expected that even if the suspect is revealed the case cannot be filed.

It was a vicious case in which the criminal threatened the victim with a knife. It was around 0100 on the morning of 25 November that the prefectural police were notified of the case by a U.S. military investigation agency, to which the first report was made.

According to such agencies as the public relations section of the U.S. Marine Corps stationed on Okinawa, the incident took place at 2225 on the evening of 24 November. A male guest, believed to be a foreigner, while visiting a drinking and eating establishment, suddenly took out a knife, threatened three employees with it and forced them into the toilet area. After locking two of them separately in cubicles in the toilet area, the male raped the third person.

Reportedly, when the incident took place, there were no other guests. The criminal is a white male who speaks English.

To speed up identification of the criminal, the prefectural police are now engaged in such activities as checking fingerprints.

In Kanagawa Prefecture, four U.S. servicemen abducted a female who was in an eating place, took her out



in a car, and then raped her on 13 September 1993. The victim reported the case to the military police on Yokosuka Base. However, she refused to appear before the Yokosuka Police Station for investigation and failed to lodge a complaint.

The Yokosuka Police Station merely sent documents concerning the alleged rape case to the Yokosuka Branch of the Yokosuka District Court, and the Yokosuka Branch dismissed the case on the basis of insufficient suspicion [as published].

#### **Tokyo Praises Move To Remove UN 'Enemy Clause'**

OW3011091495 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0827 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Japan welcomes a UN panel's resolution calling for removal of the "enemy clause" from the UN Charter, a government spokesman said Thursday [30 November].

"We are very pleased that the resolution was adopted...[ellipses as received] It's a major step forward," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koken Nosaka told a news conference.

He said Japan believes it important that the clause be deleted as part of efforts to reform the United Nations in line with changes in the times.

Tokyo hopes the UN General Assembly will make a speedy decision on the deletion, he said.

The General Assembly's sixth committee adopted the resolution overnight by a vote of 122 to none, with six abstentions.

The 50th General Assembly will pass the resolution without revision in early December, beginning a process for the removal procedure on the grounds that the clause is outdated, committee sources said.

The clause, appearing in Articles 53, 77 and 107, does not identify any specific country but Article 53 says the term *enemy state* "applies to any state which during the Second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter."

The enemy states in the articles normally refer to Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan and Romania.

#### **New Accord Between Britain, Ireland Praised**

OW2911133895 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1030 GMT 29 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO — Japan on Wednesday [29 November] welcomed a fresh

accord between Britain and Ireland as another step toward a durable peace in Northern Ireland.

"We welcome the new agreement reached between Britain and Ireland on Nov. 28 on the Northern Ireland issue," Foreign Ministry spokesman Hiroshi Hashimoto said in a statement.

Expressing hope for a peaceful settlement of the long-standing row, Hashimoto said Tokyo wants to see further progress in dialogue among the parties concerned.

The accord between Britain and Ireland sets the stage for the start of negotiations by the end of February among the British and Irish governments, and all political parties in Northern Ireland.

It also aims to accelerate efforts to disarm all radical groups such as the Irish Republican Army, which has conducted a violent campaign to achieve reunification between Ireland and Northern Ireland.

#### **Tokyo To Allow Russia To Change Debt Repayment**

OW3011115295 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0718 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — The government said Thursday [30 November] it will allow Russia to reschedule its \$370 million debt repayments to Japan.

Under the new accord, signed in Tokyo on Thursday, Russia is to repay its debts over 13 years until 2011 according to an installment plan after a grace period at the end of October 1998. The original plan obliged the country to complete repayment before the end of 1995.

The fresh rescheduling is the third of its kind, following ones in 1993 and 1994.

The step is part of an agreement struck by the Paris Club of creditor nations, including Japan, in June this year, which calls for their rescheduling of Russia's official debts totaling about \$6.4 billion.

#### **Tokyo To Pledge \$800 Million in Aid to Vietnam**

OW3011114495 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1049 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Japan will pledge more than \$800 million in loans and grants to Vietnam for 1996 to help the country push ahead with economic reform, Foreign Ministry sources said Thursday [30 November].

Tokyo will make the commitment at the close of a two-day international conference in Paris on Friday of representatives from 15 countries and six international



institutions, sponsored by the Washington-based World Bank.

"Ours will be 20 percent larger than that of last year," one of the sources said. "It will naturally exceed the 800 (million) mark as the figure for last year was 650."

The sum will be part of the loans and grants to be pledged by the Consultative Group for Vietnam (CGV), which consists of donor nations and organizations.

At last year's CGV meeting, donors pledged some \$2 billion in loans and aid to Vietnam for 1995, of which Japan extended about \$650 million in loans and grants for the development of roads, electricity and other infrastructure in the country.

#### **MOF Official Urges Firms To Follow Local Laws**

*OW3011115195 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0951 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Vice Finance Minister Kyosuke Shinozawa on Thursday [30 November] urged overseas subsidiaries of Japanese companies to conduct their business operations according to local laws and rules.

Shinozawa was commenting on the violation of U.S. rules by a subsidiary of Nomura Securities Co.

"Japanese companies should make sure that their overseas operations do not cause financial or accounting problems," Shinozawa told a news conference.

But he played down the seriousness of the latest case involving Nomura, saying the incident is different from the scandal at Daiwa Bank.

The violation by Nomura resulted from a different interpretation of accounting transactions and the case is "extremely technical," Shinozawa said.

The New York Stock Exchange on Wednesday fined Nomura Securities International Inc. \$1 million for filing improper reports on its trading in Mexican government bonds and for failing to meet net capital requirements.

#### **MOF Undecided About Public Fund for Jusen**

*OW3011102995 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
0948 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — A senior Finance Ministry official on Thursday [30 November] expressed the ministry's indecisiveness over whether or not public money should be injected into an expected liquidation of ailing housing loan companies [jusen].

"It is necessary to take a cautious stance on the issue. We are waiting for a proposal to be put forward by the

ruling coalition's task force tomorrow," Vice Finance Minister Kyosuke Shinozawa told a news conference.

Seven of Japan's eight housing lenders, on the brink of bankruptcy due to huge problem loans, are expected to face dissolution in the near future.

The Finance Ministry has said it will come up with a framework for their disposal by the middle of December, on the basis of suggestions to be unveiled by a project team from the three-party ruling coalition Friday.

On the controversial landholding tax reform, Shinozawa said it is too early to clarify the ministry's stance on the matter.

The government's tax commission is listening to divergent views on the landholding tax. Some, especially from the business community, call for the tax to be repealed, citing heavy financial burdens.

But others say the tax should be kept intact as a way to prevent the resurgence of the speculation-driven land deals.

#### **MOF To Resume Transfer of Funds to Debt Account**

*OW3011123595 Tokyo KYODO in English*  
1131 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — The Ministry of Finance (MOF) will resume the allocation of general-account funds into the national debt consolidation fund special account under the fiscal 1996 budget after a gap of four years, ministry officials said Thursday [30 November].

The ministry will transfer some 3.5 trillion yen into the special account in fiscal 1996 which starts next April as part of efforts to reduce "hidden debts" to less than 1 trillion yen in the year, the officials.

Faced with difficult fiscal conditions, the ministry has been balancing the national budget by concealing debts through technical measures to adjust figures at various budgetary accounts while avoiding the issuance of deficit-covering bonds.

While, for example, general-account funds equal to 1.6 percent of the outstanding balance of government bond issues must be allocated into the debt consolidation account every year, the ministry has frozen the allocation in fiscal 1993-1995. The move has dried up resources in the account.

Because hidden debts, however, have increased to as much as 6 trillion yen in fiscal 1995 and invited strong public criticism of the lack of transparency in



government finance, the ministry decided to resume the allocation of funds into the account in fiscal 1996 while filling revenue shortfalls with deficit-covering bond issues which are expected to top 10 trillion yen.

A senior official at the ministry's Budget Bureau said the issuance of deficit-covering bonds will help the public realize the severity of the government's difficult fiscal condition.

In another move to reduce the hidden debt, the ministry will set aside some 870 billion yen in the fiscal 1996 general account to take over debts from the defunct Japanese National Railways and local governments for the first time in five years, ministry officials said.

#### **Nearly 400 Deregulatory Requests Sent to MITI**

*OW3011100995 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0857 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday [30 November] it has received about 380 requests on deregulation under its jurisdiction, including simplified import procedures and scrapping of the large-scale retail stores law.

These requests were lodged with MITI by Nov. 22 by 121 entities, including the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) and the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan, MITI said.

MITI said it will reflect the requests in the ministry's work to review and implement the government's deregulatory package released in March this year.

Views were mixed over the handling of the controversial large-scale retail stores law, ranging from an all-out scrapping to minor modification, MITI said.

In a speech delivered to a gathering of retail store officials in Tokyo, MITI chief Ryutaro Hashimoto said the ministry will deal cautiously with the retail stores law while examining the possible impact of its scrapping on regional economies.

MITI said it will come up with conclusions on the requests within this year.

#### **NTT Chief Says Breakup To Hit Consumers**

*OW2911053695 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0501 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO — Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) President Masashi Kojima said Wednesday [29 November] the proposed breakup of the telecommunications carrier would inconvenience clients and erode the company's international competitiveness.

Speaking at a subcommittee session of the telecommunications council, an advisory body to the posts and telecommunications minister, Kojima said splitting up NTT into local companies could cause regional gaps in communications charges and information flows.

"It would cost 120 billion yen for phone circuit renovation alone and another 1.8 trillion yen for the development of client-management systems and taxes," he said.

Given that research and development requires intensive personnel and financial commitments over the long term, splitting up NTT would only weaken the international competitiveness of Japan's telecom industry, Kojima said.

As an alternative, he called for easing government regulations on the telecom business, saying deregulation and market opening would help reduce costs and engender an array of communications services.

NTT plans to cut long-distance phone rates to as low as 100 yen per three minutes by the turn of the century, he said.

Hiroshi Ichihara, president of KDD, Japan's biggest international telecom firm, voiced concern to the panel over NTT's possible entry into international services.

Fair competition would be greatly impeded if NTT made inroads into the international market while keeping its present huge scale intact, he said.

The telecom council subcommittee has now completed hearings from academics and industry representatives and is expected to draw up a report on the NTT issue next February.

#### **Gist of Additions, Revisions to Defense Outline**

*OW3011020295 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 25 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 3*

[FBIS Translated Text] The following is the gist of additions and revisions obtained by TOKYO SHIMBUN to the initial draft of the National Defense Program Outline:

##### **Objectives**

Japan's defense effort — together with the Japanese-U.S. security arrangement and its effective implementation — contributes to forestalling any aggression against Japan, and maintaining peace and stability of neighboring regions.

##### **International Situation**

Military confrontation between the Eastern and Western blocs, backed by overwhelming military strength, has



disintegrated. On the other hand, complex, diversified regional conflicts have occurred. New threats, including nuclear weapons, are building up.

### **Japan's National Security and the Role of Its Defense Capability**

2. (Defense Posture) The prime objective of possessing defense capability is to have an adequate functional capability for defense and a balanced posture, including the area of logistic support systems. It is appropriate to secure a suitable level of flexibility to be able to respond smoothly to changing situations by promoting further integration, improved efficiency and downsizing, and through improving necessary functions and the quality of our defense capability.

3. (Japanese-U.S. Security Arrangement) This is vital to Japan. It will continue to play a vital role to maintain peace and stability in neighboring regions and to build a stable security environment.

#### **4. (Role of Defense Capability)**

(1) Japan's Defense: Against nuclear threat, Japan will rely on the nuclear deterrent capability of the United States, while playing an active role in the international community toward the ultimate elimination of nuclear weapons.

(2) Response to Large-Scale Disasters and Other Situations: Necessary action, such as disaster-relief operations, will be undertaken at the appropriate time and in appropriate ways in such cases as when the Self Defense Forces [SDF] are called upon by relevant agencies in the event of large-scale natural disasters, unusual disasters caused by terrorists, and situations that require protection of human lives and property.

(3) Contribution To Building a Stable Security Environment: Japan will cooperate in various activities conducted by the United Nations and other organizations in the area of arms control and disarmament for preventing the proliferation of arms of mass destruction, missiles, and other weapons, and regulating and controlling mines and other ordinary weapons.

### **Defense Capability Japan Should Possess**

#### **2. Various Postures**

(3) Posture To Undertake Such Duties as Cooperation for International Peace: Japan will undertake, at the appropriate time and in appropriate ways, international peace cooperation and international emergency aid activities for the peace and stability of the international community.

(6) Posture for Personnel Affairs and Education and Training: The SDF will possess personnel who have

gained high morale, abilities, and broad perspectives through the promotion of exchanges with other government ministries and agencies, and the private sector. The entire organization will then be able to demonstrate its full capability.

### **Matters To Be Taken Into Consideration**

(2) Due consideration must be given to necessary improvement of the posture for the effective maintenance and improvement of defense facilities, and the promotion of implementation of their smooth realignment in cooperation with local governments. Moreover, attempts must be made to continually harmonize such facilities with the surrounding communities.

### **Editorial Comments on New Defense Policy Outline**

*OW3011124595 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 29 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 2*

[Editorial: "Defense Policy Outline Lacks Collective Self-Defense Right"]

[FBIS Translated Text] On 28 November, a new defense policy outline was hurriedly approved at an late-night extraordinary cabinet meeting.

While inheriting the concept of basic defense capability, which has been retained so far, the new outline characterizes Japan's defense power as a balancer needed so that a power void is not created among neighboring countries. Moreover, the new outline emphasizes new roles the Self-Defense Forces [SDF] can plan for in dealing with major disasters and making international contributions. At the same time, it also calls for streamlining the SDF.

For a while, Japan's defense policies will be formed based on this outline. In other words, it is a guideline for national security. However, the ruling parties unfolded a long, fruitless debate over phrases concerning abolishing nuclear weapons and arms export. It was a disgraceful act, indeed. We wanted them to discuss important themes, rather than splitting hairs and adhering to the minor issue of wording.

First, we wanted them to discuss relations between the new defense outline and the Japan-U.S. security arrangement. The new outline places more importance on the security arrangements than does the current outline. If the new outline was formed on the precondition that the security arrangement is indisputable, however, we cannot rule out some apprehensions. As a matter of fact, there are signs that the issue of military bases on Okinawa could create discord between Japan and the United States. Even if the prime minister can undertake the proxy signing of documents for the forced use of



land for military purposes, there will be a tendency in the future to reduce the military bases on Okinawa in one way or another.

Would the United States not change its policy, which calls for deploying "100,000 military personnel in Asia and 47,000 in Japan," even if it becomes difficult to use the military bases on Okinawa? It seems that the new outline is too optimistic, if the government thinks both countries can continue to maintain the security arrangements as before.

Second, although the outline stresses the importance of the security arrangements, it fails to touch on the roles both countries can play. We can say that this is the outline's vulnerability. The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the ties of alliance will collapse instantly when a conflict breaks out in neighboring countries, including on the Korean peninsula, if Japan refuses to use the collective self-defense right on the strength of its constitutional interpretation. This is because an alliance can only be maintained when it is a merit to both countries. It will collapse when one side finds no benefit in keeping it.

It was during the Cold War era that both countries found mutual benefit from Japan providing bases to the United States and the United States defending Japan. We believe that the demise of the Cold War structure was a direct motive for mapping out the new outline. Now that there is a subtle difference between both countries' sense of value regarding the security arrangements, we are of the view that the new outline, which shelves the use of the collective self-defense right, may tone down the significance of revising the current defense policy outline.

#### **SDP Decides To Launch New Party 19 Jan**

*OW3011121995 Tokyo KYODO in English  
1128 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 30 KYODO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama's Social Democratic Party (SDP) decided Thursday [30 November] to disband itself and launch a new "liberal" party Jan. 19, party officials said.

The SDP, part of the tripartite ruling coalition, decided to call a meeting Dec. 18 to adopt policy guidelines and a platform for the new party, they said.

The decision, which was made after a meeting of the policy-steering central executive committee and a private meeting between Murayama and Secretary General Wataru Kubo, defied a call from some SDP members to seek the participation of New Party Sakigake, also part

of the coalition, at the time of the formation of the new party.

The SDP's preparatory forum is scheduled to discuss the new party Dec. 5, the officials said. They said the name of the new party might also be decided on that date.

The chief of the new party will be chosen at the inaugural meeting Jan. 19, they noted.

SDP Secretary General Kubo first floated the idea of forming a "new, democratic, liberal party" last fall in the hope of altering the SDP into a new party with a better chance of winning future elections.

But the project has been delayed due to a row within the SDP over how to form such a new party.

Murayama and Kubo have been at odds over the issue, with Murayama more cautious about going ahead with the idea.

Kubo has said the SDP cannot waste any more time by waiting for support from nonparty members, but Murayama favors participation of Sakigake members in launching the new party.

In September, the SDP decided at an extraordinary national convention to disband the 50-year-old party and create a "fresh, democratic-liberal party" in late October.

The planned party aims to marshal liberal and democratic political forces with an eye to creating a third force in Japanese politics to counter the two major conservative parties — the Liberal Democratic Party, the dominant force in Murayama's tripartite coalition government, and the main opposition Shinshinto (New Frontier Party).

#### **Kajiyama Comments on LDP President Hashimoto**

*OW3011040495 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN  
in Japanese 29 Nov 95 Morning Edition p 7*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 28 November, Seiroku Kajiyama, former secretary general of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], indicated that Ryutaro Hashimoto, deputy prime minister and concurrently minister of international trade and industry, should resign from his current posts as early as just after the end of the current Diet session. Kajiyama said: "If President (Ryutaro) Hashimoto remains in the cabinet, people will be unable to see his face at all, and the LDP will be unprepared to win elections. Feeling that he should resign as the minister of international trade and industry by the end of the year, I have begun consulting with him." Kajiyama made the comments at a meeting held in the morning of the same day by the "Group To Contemplate Japan's



Course," a band of veteran dietmen. He emphasized that this was his personal view.

There are concerns in the LDP that Hashimoto's resignation would break the rule that "party heads should become cabinet members," thereby weakening the foundation of the administration of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama. In this regard, Kajiyama stressed: "This is not about toppling the Murayama administration." At another meeting of veteran dietmen hosted by Seijuro Shiokawa, chairman of the LDP General Council, held around noon the same day, Kajiyama called on the participants for their understanding of his intentions.

The LDP leadership, presuming that the general election will be held after next spring, plans to keep the Murayama administration intact for the time being, and Kajiyama shares the same view. Regarding Hashimoto's role, however, Kajiyama fears that unless Hashimoto, as the LDP president, challenges the administration's policies and goes on a stumping tour of the country, the party's "facelift" (having Hashimoto as the new party president) will hardly be effective at all. Many LDP dietmen, particularly the veterans, also share this concern. Recently, Hashimoto, himself, has been spending more time at the LDP headquarters away from his ministry office or taking more stumping trips.

However, regarding Hashimoto resigning from his ministerial post, the LDP leadership holds negative views, saying: "It could cause a disturbance in the administration, possibly extending to the issue of Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura's resignation, among other things." A top party official also said: "It is uncertain as to how party members will begin thinking. I can understand the feelings of Mr. Kajiyama and others who share his views but, nevertheless, it would be difficult for Mr. Hashimoto to resign as soon as the end of this year."

**ATM Technology for Carving Out Multimedia Era**  
*952A0767A Tokyo NOMURA RESEARCH*  
*in Japanese Aug 95 pp 34-39*

[Article by Yoshio Ando, deputy researcher, Imaging Business Research Department, Nomura Research Institute: "ATM Communication Technology in the Multimedia Era"]

[FBIS Translated Text]

**ATM Communication Principle, Three General Areas for Application**

Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) refers to a digital telecommunications mode and not to switch technology. It is a mode of communication where information is transmitted in a series of "packets," each one containing

53 bytes of data. Telecommunications data can be transmitted in an infinite variety of ways; for example, it can be transmitted as a continuous flow, as in the case of radio transmissions, or as pulses, as in the case of computers. In principle, packets can be any size, not necessarily 53 bytes. But there is an attempt to make 53 bytes the standard in order to achieve telephone compatibility.

ATM's biggest advantage is that it optimizes switch speed. The size of the next batch of data is already set, so it doesn't have to be reestimated each time. This savings in time increases the speed of the semiconductor switch. This automatic format also reduces the need for operators to worry about its compatibility with other kinds of communication, insuring simple, near plug-and-play handling. Since the ATM makes high-speed transmissions of large amounts of data possible, it is also expected to help lower the cost of telecommunications for the general user. Indeed, even though a little efficiency may be sacrificed, the ATM can be considered the basis for next generation networks aimed at wide, general use.

In the United States, applications for the ATM as the basis for the next generation of communication networks are being explored along three fronts.

The first is ATM data communications as a way of upgrading local area networks (LAN's). Present Ethernet LAN's are not able to handle a sufficient volume of data, and the ATM is being looked at by computer users as a way of upgrading the capabilities of local area networks.

The second is the ATM as a way of upgrading wide area networks (WAN's). The idea, which includes upgrading the Internet, is for a system like LAN that would be used primarily by companies.

The third direction is the use of the ATM for video networking. Many of the projects have been initiated by state governments and have a strong element of being public infrastructures which are intended to eliminate regional differences.

Generally, when Americans speak of ATM-based communication networks, they are referring to the first two, local area and wide area networks. Fewer people are cognizant of the third type. This article will also concern itself with trends pertaining only to the first and second network types.

**Architecture of Data Communication Networks**

First, to outline how LAN and WAN are wired.

In most cases, in the initial stage, computers (C in figure) are setup as independent units (in a stand-alone



state). Next, users come to want to link their files and printers to other users. A "box" is needed in such a case for the different lines. This is known as the "hub" (H). A server (S) then acts to sort out and control the flow of traffic within this small group. "Client server" refers to the system which controls communications for a particular group.

Let's say this same system is then installed at other duty stations, and users want a setup that will integrate and organically link the various stations. Each hub will then be linked up through a high-speed network. This network is called the backbone. Communications [between duty stations] within a building (or within the same "campus," as it is called in Europe and the United States) is then said to be part of a local area network, or LAN.

Next, demand arises for communications with outside stations, for example, between a main office and its branch offices. Here, it will be necessary either to have a leased line or to make special arrangements with someone who is in the business of providing those linkages. A network that provides connections across geographical distances is called a wide area network, or WAN. Sometimes WANs are public communication networks. Since the data in such networks are not controlled, network users will have to enter or exit files themselves or set up a communication route. A router (R) is a computer whose job is managing, or routing, communications data, primarily by means of software. Customer Premises Equipment (CPE) works like an office buildings central switchboard. Of course, WAN have switching and sorting devices.

Summarizing the above in terms of the flow of data, we see that information from the main branch's computer (PC) passes through a hub (H) and, then, through the backbone and is finally pushed from the Access/CPE into the WAN, where it passes through a large switch and enters the branch office's CPE to reach the router. From there it travels through the backbone and hub (H) to reach the other party's PC. This is the route that data generally follow.

#### **Increasing Need for High-Capacity Data Communication Networks**

LANs have been developed using Ethernet, which has a transmission rate of 10 megabits per second, as their standard. Increasing sales and dramatically lower prices are moving LAN's along an upward growth spiral. One of the problems that will soon have to be addressed, however, is how to satisfy two opposing needs—how to upgrade the existing system without tearing it down. The ATM is being viewed as a way out of this dilemma.

LAN's need to be upgraded to meet the demand for "high-capacity" networks. In data communications, MPU's and networks (LAN's, WAN's) will ideally operate at the same speed. But geographic distance creates a thick wall. Today, MPU's operate at 100Mbps, Ethernet LAN's at 10Mbps, and WAN's at an even slower 1Mbps.

#### **Switched Technology Is Gaining Favor**

Recently, two methods of resolving this problem are beginning to gain influence. The first is the Fast Ethernet, where Ethernet's speed has been increased to 100Mbps. The second is Switched Ethernet. This is an approach to solving the problem of network capacity by using switched [network] technology rather than the shared [network] technology of the past.

"Shared," literally, means to share lines. A shared network doesn't pick a destination and then send a file there. Rather, the message is transmitted, like a radio broadcast, to every user connected to the line. The data is encoded, and the decision as to whether the file should be opened or not is made at each terminal. What should be noted, here, is that the capacity of a shared network is calculated by a simple process of addition. For example, if A wants to transmit a file at 10Mbps and, at the very same moment, A4 wants to send a message at 5Mbps, the network would have to have the ability to handle 15Mbps in order to transmit both messages simultaneously.

In switched networks, on the other hand, the other party is designated by a switch. For example, A's file is only sent to A1; neither B nor B1 have anything to do with A's data. Conversely, data sent from B only go to B1 or B2. What is important here is that when A is transmitting at 10 Mbps and B at 5 Mbps, it is sufficient for their lines to be able to handle 10Mbps and 5Mbps, respectively. The 15Mbps capacity needed in the case of a shared network is not necessary here.

Furthermore, in a Switched Ethernet, different kinds of LAN can be handled by a single device; switchovers are also possible (Virtual LAN's). A Switched Ethernet, then, not only points to a possible solution to the problem of "adequate capacity" through a form like Virtual LAN but also suggests the possibility of freeing LAN managers from the work of switching lines. Network managers have thus begun seriously considering adopting a switched system. This will be to maintain their Ethernet-based systems for the time being, but ultimately what they are thinking about is an ATM-based network, since the ATM has the fastest switch speed. In other words, they are thinking of the ATM as the ultimate solution.



### **Outlook for the Growth and Spread of ATM/LAN**

The diffusion of new technology, whether ATM technology or otherwise, follows the kind of diffusion curve. The horizontal coordinate indicates the diffusion, or spread, of ATM technology over time (measured in years); the vertical coordinate measures the rate of diffusion. The different stages of diffusion by user type are: early adopter, early major and late major.

Up until now, ATM technology has been in the early adopter stage. Application has been in areas where video images or very special types of images have had to be transmitted. Typical users have included NASA, for land surface surveys; oil companies, for oil exploration projects; and the medical profession, for patient x-rays. The concern in such cases has been the capabilities of the system rather than the cost of plant and equipment investments. For, in each case, users were interested in adopting the best system available. Manufacturers who were active at this stage were ATM specialty makers who had been around as pre-LAN-switch-system and cascade companies.

Today, however, ATM technology is just beginning to enter the early major stage. Principal users during this period are business companies and the white collar workers and engineers who are now fully utilizing local area networks. These are the kind of users who want an upgraded system but don't want to tear their existing systems down. Therefore, diffusion here follows a patchwork pattern: only those sections where the capacity of the network is being put under the most strain are replaced.

ATM technology is expected to be adopted gradually while exerting the kind of influence on the industry that promotes its restructuring. Because FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface) connection costs—FDDI's are key components in LAN backbones—may still be a factor in 1995, a sudden spurt of investments by early major users is not expected until the latter half of 1996.

### **ATM-Based WAN's Expected After Technology Spreads to LAN's**

The use of ATM in wide area networks will cost more than it cost in LAN's, and there are very few merits to suggest its adoption. To some degree, it has also become accepted as common sense that ATM's application to wide area networks will occur later than its use in local area networks. Nor has there been that strong a demand for WANs to increase their bandwidth. A full-fledged effort to install WAN circuits will probably come after ATM-based LAN's have come into more general use.

WAN's biggest problem at present is its cost. Users must pay a very high fee to lease lines, which are

sold at several times the bandwidth (at increments of 64kbp's) of one telephone line. What is being looked into, then, is Switched Virtual Channels (SVC's) using ATM. Insofar as ATM is suitable for virtual channels, there will not be much demand for dedicated ATM lines, and those companies that do want ATM equipment will be limited to service providers (telephone companies and competitive access providers [CAP]).

WAN is a standardized system, as only natural, since it uses outside lines. Looked at from another perspective, this means the barriers are much less formidable for new market entrants and money may be able to make up for deficiencies in technology. If it seems likely, then, that there will be an ATM boom, it is quite possible that the field will see a number of new entrants and become the scene of a free-for-all.

Another point that should be noted is the opposing ideas that computer users and telephone companies have had concerning telecommunications systems. Their ideological differences are also evident in their approach to wide area networks. Telephone companies favor a rock-solid, highly reliable system and in certain areas may be quite indifferent to cost. The network that computer users would build, on the other hand, has a tendency to downplay the idea of the network as a lifeline and to stress cost and efficiency over reliability.

Even if it is legitimate to argue that quality should be reflected in the cost of a service, where so many users want low-cost WAN services, wide area network providers will be forced into developing services that sacrifice quality assurances to some degree (assurances, for examples, about their ability to handle bugs or large amounts of data quickly). Differences in ATM-based WAN's will generally come down to this cost factor.

### **ATM Will Redraw Industry Map**

ATM technology, in the sense that it will enable data and public communications networks to be linked together for the very first time, is epoch-making technology. There has been a lot of research on high-speed technology until now, but never has there been the technology to link together two existing cultures (telephone and data communications). Attempts are also being made to link a third culture, the video culture, to these two, using the ATM. In this sense, it is the only existing standard which brings about the possibility of linking the video, computer and telecommunications media together. But there are bound to be birth pangs, and until a full-fledged [multimedia] boom is upon us, confidence in the ATM may be shaken along the way. There is a danger, too, that severe price cutting may cause some new businesses to withdraw from the market.



The outlook for the next five years—the period during which there will be a shift to the ATM—will definitely be anything but rosy. Users will probably be faced with a bewildering range of choices and new technologies, just as vendors will have to put up with the lack of profits due to intense competition and price cutting, in a way reminiscent of our PC experience.

The one point that most resembles the experience of the PC industry is that here, too, a de facto standard exists, and anyone can enter the market. Market entry will probably be facilitated even further when ATM switch circuits are made from semiconductor chips. Unlike the PC experience, however, the standard has been set democratically and interoperability is carefully monitored. The kind of monopolistic situation that occurred with Intel Corp. in the case of PCs will have a harder time occurring here. This move toward semiconductors will trigger the emergence of an oligopolistic situation but hardly one that we can think of as monopolistic. In the final phase, then, after the year 2000, we can think of the industry as being structured in such a way that profits will be concentrated in the hands of a number of semiconductor, marketing and network management software firms.

#### **Reorganization of ATM-Related Firms During Transitional Period**

However, the structure of the industry during this transitional period, which is expected to last to 2000, will remain unstable and in flux, and companies will continue to undergo reorganization. The four following features will probably characterize this period.

First, LAN's will remain in a state of confusion in terms of how the system is structured and operated, and it seems that value added will be recognized for marketing firms that contribute toward a solution. During this period, LAN will be a treasure chest for vendors. With confused users, on the one hand, and expanding demand, on the other, the situation will resemble that at the dawn of the general-use computer, and we can expect to see a series of "consultants"—or system integrators, as they are called—make their appearance. Among current LAN vendors, there will be a number of companies with that characteristic.

Second, we can expect to see the emergence of companies that will excel in mass production and bring prices down. The image that comes to mind from the personal computer field is a company like Compaq. These companies will probably make their appearance after the consultant-type companies get active in the field and there has been a broad migration to the new technology.

From among the LAN vendors, we can expect to see companies emerge that will boldly revise their profit models, discover the merits of price-lowering strategies, and standardize their services. They will also thoroughly rationalize how they go about "making things" and strengthen the warehouse-quality of their plants. Naturally, during this period, the semiconductor [industry] will be highly integrated, and we can expect a number of manufacturers coming around to a system perspective, exerting their influence even on product specifications, and after aggressively building large-scale semiconductor mass production plants, coming to claim their market share.

Third, in the area of communications services, it looks likely that companies that were one of the first to successfully get their network management software widely accepted will enjoy huge value-added earnings. Not subject to standardization, network management software will be one of the few fields where there will be distinct differences in WAN's. Currently, ATM switch equipment makers are shipping out software developed by their companies and telephone companies are doing the same with their software. As yet, management software is still not being introduced on a wide scale (ATM-based WAN's, themselves, are not that widely in use), and at this point, no clear winners in the software race have emerged, nor is it clear whether the winner will be the telephone companies or switch vendors or, perhaps, some new software entrepreneur (or telephone company dropout). If we consider that clients are LAN managers (data communications people), nontelephone companies, by virtue of their neutral position, may in fact have an edge. We are reminded of the success of new bridge company managers who dropped out of PBX companies to start data communications firms.

The fourth point is the possible value added to be gained from ATM switches, which will lead the way to an enormous increase in network capacity. High-capacity equipment requires special technology. A company that doesn't have the kind of solid reliability that comes from years of association with the telephone business will have a hard time entering the market; it is also questionable whether a company without the active resources to develop gallium arsenide semiconductors can succeed. Candidates would therefore have to be limited to companies such as Fujitsu Ltd., AT&T Corp., and the French company, Alcatel. Thinking ahead to the future, we might also include companies like NEC Corp.

#### **ATM's Real Value Will Come With Video Networking**

As this report has indicated, the ATM is clearly one of the most promising and anticipated of the new



telecommunications technologies, and the industry is already undergoing reorganization.

However, the highest risk factor is timing—"when" will early majors start using wideband communications networks? Usually, at the mention of wideband communications, conversation jumps immediately to video phones. But a necessary step is missing; namely, the solution to the problem of upgrading the capacity of local area networks.

Higher capacity networks are needed because of a number of factors—the development of high-speed MPU's and large-capacity hard disk drives, for example, which have made it possible for computers to start handling OCR (optical character recognition) scanning, facsimile transmissions, color photographs and other analog data that improves the interface between users and their machines. The ability of MPUs to operate at higher speeds may make it much easier for users to handle large-volume analog data files, but from a communications perspective, it will also mean less enthusiasm for compression software and a harder time [for networks] to cope with today's large-volume file transfers. The first step toward realizing a high-capacity communications network is to bridge the gap between communications technology, which is still at the Ethernet stage, and digital equipment, which has (improved the man-machine interface) and facilitated the input and output of even this troublesome analog data. It is this gap that everyone is now trying to bridge.

However, if high-capacity digital communications is going to be limited in use to power users, then the general needs of such users can be met sufficiently by using a frame relay protocol for wide area networks and, in the case of local area networks, Switched Ethernet (Fast Ethernet), what we have described earlier as special products for the transitional period.

It is clear, then, that ATM was seen as something users would need after it had suggested the possibilities of video, the third culture, as a telecommunications medium. Once video telephones become more widespread, compression chips and camera devices are expected to spread quickly to PCs, erasing any doubts that sufficient applications will be found for ATM technology. When this happens, video networking will no longer be the wild card.

Businesses that were once concerned only with written text and spreadsheets will also finally be entering the age of diversification. We are certain to find high-capacity communications [networks and equipment] being heavily used in a collaborative role.

#### **Nichimen To Set Up Holding Firm in China**

OW2911085695 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0740 GMT 29 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO — Major trading house Nichimen Corp. said Wednesday [29 November] it has received approval from the Chinese Government to establish a holding company in China.

Upon receiving a license, probably at the end of this year, Nichimen will set up the wholly owned subsidiary, Nichimen (China) Co., in Beijing.

Nichimen will invest \$40 million in the new operation, including the subsidiary's capital of \$30 million.

Nichimen (China) will invest in companies related to agriculture, metal, energy, machinery and other business areas and offer them such services as the supply of equipment and materials, sales of products, and foreign exchange services for the Chinese yuan.

Nichimen will be the sixth major Japanese trading house since the beginning of this year to form holding companies in China.

#### **NHK Spring Co. To Produce Auto Seats in PRC**

OW2911085595 Tokyo KYODO in English  
0741 GMT 29 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 29 KYODO — Japan's top spring maker NHK Spring Co. said Wednesday [29 November] it will launch a joint venture in China later this year to manufacture automobile seats.

The Yokohama-based company said the new company, Chongqing Qingling NHK Seat Co., will be based in Chongqing, Sichuan Province, and produce about 150,000 seats annually, starting in the spring of 1998.

The venture, to be capitalized at 2 billion yen, will be owned 30 percent by NHK Spring, 5 percent by Isuzu Motors Ltd., a Japanese affiliate of General Motors Corp. of the United States, and 65 percent by Chinese partner Qingling Motors Ltd., a truck manufacturer in Chongqing.

#### **North Korea**

##### **U.S. 'Aerial Espionage' Against North Viewed**

SK3011041295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0313 GMT 30 Nov 95

["Aerial Espionage on 180 Occasions" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — The U.S. imperialists committed aerial



espionage against the northern half of Korea on over 180 occasions with strategic and tactical reconnaissance planes from overseas bases and bases in South Korea in November, according to military sources.

On the 28th, a U-2 high altitude strategic reconnaissance plane made a long-time shuttle flight between the sky above Tokjok Islet of the West Sea [Yellow Sea] of Korea and the sky above Sokcho on the eastern coast of Korea along the Military Demarcation Line, conducting photographing and electronic espionage on the major objects deep in our area. On the 26th, overseas-based P-3 patrol planes flew in the skies above Tokjok Islet of the West Sea and above the sea off Kangnung on the eastern coast, conducting espionage on the East and West Seas and seabeds of the North.

On the 15th and 16th when the criminal Foal Eagle 95 joint military exercise was at its height, the U.S. imperialists sent an RC-135 strategic reconnaissance plane, a U-2 high-altitude strategic reconnaissance plane and tactical reconnaissance planes, 18 in all, to the sky above the Military Demarcation Line day and night for aerial espionage on the depth of the North.

On the 21st, overseas-based E-3 early warning plane flew in the sky above Chunchon and Uijongbu to command flying corps of the U.S. Air Force and the South Korean puppet Air Force in the air military exercise against the North and, at the same time, conduct an aerial espionage on the front and east and west coastal areas of the North.

This fully shows that the U.S. imperialist warmongers do not want peace and detente in the Korean peninsula but are watching for a chance to invade the northern half of Korea.

#### **Daily Views Kim Yong-sam Position on Kwangju**

*SK3011053395 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0323 GMT 30 Nov 95

["Kim Yong-sam Unwilling To Punish Kwangju Murderers" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — The traitor Kim Yong-sam, in recent discussions of "follow-up steps" to the enactment of the May 18 special law, said that even though the law is enacted, it will be impossible to "break with the fifth and sixth republics" except the chief architect of the Kwangju massacre. Commenting on the fact, NODONG SINMUN today says his remarks mean that he will neither probe the truth behind the Kwangju incident nor punish the killers.

The paper further says:

Several days ago he, in face of a strong protest by the democratic forces, could not but suggest the enactment of the special law for the punishment of the Kwangju murderers. Three days later, however, he stated that he would not "break with the fifth and sixth republics."

His suggestion has only revealed his sinister intention to deceive the people into believing that he is interested in the settlement of the Kwangju incident.

What the South Korean people are calling for is introducing a special prosecutor system to punish all of the killers and rid history of human dregs, all the forces of the "fifth and sixth republics" including the traitors Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u.

Now it is apparent that Kim Yong-sam suggested the enactment of the May 18 special law in the hope of diverting elsewhere the public protest from him, an accomplice of No in the slush fund scandal, and passing the serious crisis.

The Kim Yong-sam group must not play a petty trick to sidestep the investigation into the Kwangju bloodbath and the punishment of the murderers but make public the amount of the secret fund they collected in conspiracy with the military dictators and face a judgement by history.

#### **Daily Urges South Forces To Continue Struggle**

*SK3011054895 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0331 GMT 30 Nov 95

["Righteous and Just Struggle" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — Various circles of South Korea have been continuing the struggle calling for the introduction of special prosecutor system for punishment of murderers of Kwangju massacre and the opening of the traitor Kim Yong-sam's "presidential election" fund to the public.

Describing the South Korean democratic forces' struggle for it as a very justifiable and natural one, NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today says that the students and people of South Korea should struggle non-stop until the ultimate victory is achieved.

The news analyst says:

The Kim Yong-sam group now are openly claiming that their current measure for enactment of special law does not "mean precisely an introduction of special prosecutor system" and "there appears no possibility for introduction of special prosecutor system", in an effort to avoid its introduction.

This indicates that the puppets, though they have made a decision to enact the May 18 special law succumbing



to the powerful struggle of democrats, have no intention to punish the mastermind of Kwangju bloodbath.

The problem of investigation into the truth behind the Kwangju incident and punishment of its murderers can never be settled in a right way by such traitors as the Kim Yong-sam group, a bastard of "Sixth Republic" military dictatorship.

The South Korean democrats should not cherish even a slightest illusion about the Kim Yong-sam group's current measure.

They should continue the struggle until their call for introduction of special prosecutor system is realized, so that they could thoroughly probe the truth of Kwangju massacre to legally punish all of the murderers and bring both the chief culprit and the accomplice of the "slush fund scandal" to the tribunal of history.

#### **Groups Urge Special Prosecutor in No Probe**

SK3011061295 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0336 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — A spokesman for the South Korean opposition National Congress for New Politics said on November 27 that all those involved in the May 18 incident should be punished by law, according to a radio report from Seoul.

He noted that Kim Yong-sam played such a drama as the enactment of a special law immediately after he received information that the constitutional court confirmed that the prosecution's decision on "no right of arraignment" is unjust and was working out a draft judgement.

The spokesman urged a prompt introduction of special prosecutor system as well the enactment of the special law.

On the same day, a spokesman for the United Liberal Democrats in a commentary made clear the same stand, stressing that the "Democratic Liberal Party" should apologize to the people.

The Family Movement for Realizing Democracy said that the enactment of the May 18 special law should not be used for an operation to calm down public opinion and prescription should never be applied for the Kwangju murder case.

The Society of Bereaved Families of the May 18 Kwangju Resistance stated that an article on the punishment of the murderers must be included in the content of the special law and the special prosecutor system be introduced to clearly and thoroughly probe all the truth.

The national Roman Catholic priests' group for the realization of justice and the National Council of

Christian Churches of South Korea in their statements urged the "civilian government" to introduce the special prosecutor system in order to strictly investigate the murderers.

The Kwangju City "Assembly" said: The point is the content of the law. The special prosecutor system should be introduced without fail and the murderers must be punished immediately.

Student Councils of Chonnam National, Choson and other universities under the Kwangju and South Cholla Provincial Federation of University Student Councils analysed the background of the authorities' decision to enact a special law and discussed the measures to urge the introduction of the special prosecutor system.

#### **Group Releases Questionnaire to Kim Yong-sam**

SK2211090195 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0825 GMT 22 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 22 (KCNA) — The Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the National Democratic Front of South Korea [NDFSK] released an open questionnaire to the traitor Kim Yong-sam on November 18, the Seoul-based radio Voice of National Salvation said.

The open questionnaire pointed out that with the dark background of No Tae-u's "slush fund scandal" revealed the insidious colour of the traitor Kim Yong-sam as a conspirator has been unreservedly brought to light.

It urged Kim Yong-sam to make public, at once, the fact that he had received a reward of several billion won for giving cooperation to No Tae-u's taking office by aborting the unified opposition candidacy in line with a political strategy of the military dictatorship.

"Kim Yong-sam, after getting a taste for No's money, was standing by the opposition party by day and the ruling party at night. As he found it impossible to come to power at the opposition camp, he betrayed the people and, tempted by the tremendous amount of black money, joined the military fascist government in the three-party allied coup," it said.

"Kim Yong-sam, who advertised the coup for illegal make-up of the 'Democratic Liberal Party' as a 'decisive measure for national salvation', is still justifying himself while his money-driven relations with No Tae-u have been brought to light," it noted, urging an immediate explanation of the reason.

"Kim Yong-sam, who came to power by dint of black money from No Tae-u, should make public the dirty background of the 'presidential election' fund,



rather than clamor about the 'orthodoxy of civilian government'."

"Kim Yong-sam should not try to advertise 'civilian morality' with a false smile to conceal his dirty colours, but surrender, at once, the embezzled money amounting to several hundred billion won that he received from the murderer of May 18 Kwangju uprisers."

"Kim Yong-sam should explain to the people why he saved the mastermind of the 'Sixth Republic' irregularities behind the facade of 'civilian reform,'" the open questionnaire urged.

Stating that Kim Yong-sam, along with No Tae-u, can never avoid strict punishment by the enraged people, it stressed he should not try to save the situation with the detainment of No Tae-u, but step down from power and stand, before anybody else, in the dock to face the people's judgement, as demanded unanimously by all the people.

"If the traitor Kim Yong-sam, turning a blind eye to this questionnaire mirroring the people's will, persists in a silly move to evade the criminal slush fund scandal while keeping his office at 'Chongwadae' [presidential offices], he will face a stronger protest from the people of all walks of life and meet a shameful end," warned the questionnaire.

#### **South 'Presidential Election' Fund Viewed**

*SK2911141295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0832 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) — Kim Tae-chung, president of the National Congress for New Politics, at an inaugural meeting of the No. 1 party branch in Koyang, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, on November 26, said that the traitor Kim Yong-sam took a step to enact a May 18 special law because he has been driven into a dilemma owing to the "presidential election" fund problem. Kim Tae-chung demanded that Kim Yong-sam frankly open to the public the "presidential election" fund, according to a radio report from Seoul.

The citizens federation for economic justice in a statement on the same day said that the enactment of the May 18 special law should not be used for a turning phase to gloss over the investigation into the slush fund of the traitor No Tae-u and that the "slush fund scandal" should be investigated in combination with the December 12 coup and the Kwangju massacre.

Members of the organisations related to the May 18 incident including the fellowship society of May 18 detainees, and more than 300 students of the South Korean Federation of University Student Councils staged fierce

demonstrations in front of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's house in demand of his punishment on November 25 and 28.

#### **'Money-Backed, Corrupted' Society Viewed**

*SK3011103395 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0908 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — On November 25, some 30,000 citizens and students fought in 14 parts of South Korea, demanding that the traitor Kim Yong-sam open to the public the "presidential election" support fund and a special prosecutor system be introduced for the May 18 incident. And on November 27, over 1,500 students affiliated with the South Korean Federation of University Student Councils turned out in a fierce demonstration.

The total sum squandered by the No Tae-u clique in the "presidential election" of 1987 through which the "Sixth Republic" made its appearance amounted to 4,200 billion won, or one third of the financial budget of the puppet government for the year.

Despite his loud-mouthed advertisement about "fair election" and "money-free election", Kim Yong-sam received a colossal amount of money from big businesses in addition to 500 billion won of secret fund from No Tae-u. And Kim Yong-sam poured a total of 2,000 billion won in the "presidential election" of 1992.

It is none other than successive dictators as No Tae-u and Kim Yong-sam who turned South Korean society into a money- and bribery- driven society, and the "elections" into money-backed, corrupted ones.

If genuine democracy is to be established in South Korean society and an independent democratic government is to be set up in the South Korea, it is imperative to remove the traitor Kim Yong-sam, an unprecedented kingpin of irregularities and corruption.

#### **Human Rights Groups Demand Abolition of 'NSL'**

*SK3011104295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0850 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — The UN Commission on Human Rights, the Amnesty International and the "Asia Watch" of the United States have recently branded South Korea as the worst graveyard of human rights in the world, and called for the abolition of the notorious "National Security Law" [NSL] and immediate release of prisoners of conscience.

This is because the "NSL" is being used as a political means for the harsh suppression of the people's struggle



for independence, democracy and reunification in South Korea and a tool of human rights violation to strangle pro-democracy forces.

It is obvious that with the "NSL" left intact in South Korea the desires of the people for independence, democracy and reunification as well as national reconciliation and unity cannot be realised any time.

The South Korean authorities' attempt to maintain the "NSL" is one more proof that they are stranglers of democracy, who seek national division.

They should have a good knowledge of the current of the times and requirements of the nation, immediately scrap the "NSL" which is against democracy and reunification and release all the illegally arrested patriots without delay.

#### **Leaders Send Messages to Romanian Ministers**

*SK3011104895 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0854 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Nicolae Vacaroiu, prime minister of Romania, on the occasion of the National Day of Romania.

The message expressed the belief that the relations between the two countries would continue to develop.

Meanwhile, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the DPRK Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Minister of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania Teodor Viorel Melescanu.

#### **Papers Mark Day of Solidarity With Palestinians**

*SK2911141595 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0836 GMT 29 Nov 95

["Papers Hail Palestinian People's Cause of Justice" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) — Dailies here today extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the Palestinian people in the vigorous struggle for restoring their legitimate national rights and completely settling the issue of Palestine, on the occasion of the "day of world solidarity with the Palestinian people".

Noting the Palestinian people have vigorously carried on the glorious struggle to retake the lost land and restore their legitimate national rights, NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article says:

The Palestinian people now are actively striving for the complete settlement of the Palestinian issue under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Their aspiration is to found an independent state of Palestine with Kuds as a capital.

World public hope for a successful implementation of the agreements between the Palestinian national authority and Israel so that a new stride forward will be made in the Mid-East peace process and the Palestinian people's aspiration be carried into practice at an early date.

The Korean people have constantly rendered active support to the Palestinian people's cause of justice. This position still remains unchanged.

The Korean people will, as in the past, take hands with the people of Palestine in accomplishing the common cause.

MINJU CHOSON in a by-lined article points out that the Palestinian people's just cause against the aggression and intervention of foreign forces and for the Arab nation's dignity will emerge victorious without fail.

#### **Photo Exhibit Honors Relations With Laos**

*SK3011053695 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0326 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — A photo exhibition was sponsored by the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Laos Friendship Association in Pyongyang on Wednesday on the 20th anniversary of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Present there were Yi Chol-pong, minister of city management and chairman of the Korea-Laos Friendship Association, Kim Yong-su, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other officials concerned and working people in the city.

#### **Yemeni, Japanese Visitors Honor Kim Il-song**

*SK3011053495 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0308 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — The delegation of the General People's Congress of Yemen led by its Deputy General Secretary Yahiya Mohammed al-Mutawekil [name as received] and adviser to the Aiichi Prefectural People's Council for the Normalization of Japan-DPRK Relations Takashi Suzuki and his party Wednesday visited Kumsusan



Memorial Palace where the great leader President Kim Il-song is preserved in state and paid homage to him.

Yahiya Mohammed al-Mutawekil wrote in the visitor's book that he wishes the Korean people great progress under the wise leadership of His Excellency Dear Kim Chong-il along the road indicated by President Kim Il-song.

Takashi Suzuki wrote in the visitor's book that the exploits of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the founder of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, are great.

Earlier, the guests laid floral baskets and bouquets and made bows before the statue of President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill.

#### **WPK, Visiting Yemeni Delegations Hold Talks**

*SK3011053595 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0325 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — Talks were held between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the General People's Congress of Yemen [GPCY] in Pyongyang on Wednesday.

Present at the talks on the WPK side were Choe Taepok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned and on the opposite side were members of the delegation led by Yahiya Mohammed al-Mutawekil, deputy general secretary of the GPCY, and Mohamed Ali Ahmed al-Khamry, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yemeni Embassy in Pyongyang. [two Yemeni names as received]

The two sides informed each other of their party activities and discussed development of friendly relations between the two parties and countries and a series of other matters of common concern.

#### **Kim Chong-il Sends Greetings to Daily**

*SK2311051595 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0248 GMT 23 Nov 95

["Comrade Kim Chong-il Sends Autograph Letter to NODONG SINMUN — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il read a letter of thanks from the NODONG SINMUN newspaper office and sent an autograph letter to it.

The autograph letter reads:

"I wholeheartedly hail the 50th anniversary of the founding of NODONG SINMUN, once again.

"NODONG SINMUN should always safeguard the party Central Committee, as a creditable educator, a courageous propagandist and a faithful advocate, in accomplishing the party's revolutionary cause.

[Dated] November 19, 1995

[Signed] Kim Chong-il."

The journalists, editors and other employees of NODONG SINMUN presented a letter of thanks to Comrade Kim Chong-il, unable to repress the surging feelings overwhelmed by the great honour and happiness of having a souvenir photograph taken with respected General Kim Chong-il on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the newspaper.

In the letter of thanks, they pointed out that the souvenir photograph the general had taken with them at Kumsusan Memorial Palace, where the great leader President Kim Il-song is preserved in state, represents an undying benevolence which had integrated the leader, the general and the party's organ in an eternal picture.

They said they would always uphold the general beside him, remembering the happiest moment when they had a proud picture taken around the general, the father of their big harmonious family, the most significant moment when their ideology, blood, sentiments and breathing were the strongest, mixed with the general's.

They vowed to regard as an eternal national treasure the great 30-year-long history of leadership created by the general together with President Kim Il-song, absolutize and defend the general's leadership position and authority and become vanguard fighters in the ideological front as soldiers and disciples of the general.

They also vowed to be faithful propagandists and advocates of the general's loyalty and filial piety and his politics based on communist morality, work as intended by him and exalt the party's organ NODONG SINMUN as the red flag, as expected by him.

#### **More on Letter**

*SK2911134395 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0841 GMT 29 Nov 95

["Trust and Love for Journalists and Pressmen" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) — The great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il recently read a letter of thanks from the NODONG SINMUN newspaper office and sent an autograph letter to it.

The autograph letter reads:



"I wholeheartedly hail the 50th anniversary of the founding of NODONG SINMUN, once again.

"NODONG SINMUN should always safeguard the party Central Committee, as a creditable educator, a courageous propagandist and a faithful advocate, in accomplishing the party's revolutionary cause. [Dated] November 19, 1995

[Signed] Kim Chong-il."

He called newsmen propagators of the great chuche idea and outpost soldiers of the ideological front of the party in his autograph letter to the journalists, editors, translators and other employees of the KCNA on November 12.

He also warmly encouraged broadcasting officials to demonstrate the spirit of socialist Korea all over the world through loud broadcasts in a proud, dignified and powerful manner in his autograph letter to the employees of the radio and TV broadcasting committee of the DPRK on November 17.

Indeed, the autograph letters of Comrade Kim Chong-il represent his great trust and love for all journalists and pressmen.

Comrade Kim Chong-il has long paid deep attention to work of news media regarding it as a powerful ideological weapon to carry forward the leader's cause.

He made public a lot of works to provide an important guide to news services.

He gave on-the-spot guidance to different units of mass media and paid close attention to the living conditions of journalists and pressmen.

Journalists and pressmen have grown to be revolutionary soldiers boundlessly faithful to the party and the leader under his trust and love.

Many journalists and pressmen are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, labor heroes, people's journalists and people's announcers.

They write Comrade Kim Chong-il letters of their loyal pledge to firmly defend the ideological front of the party with the brush and the mike.

Many units, journalists and pressmen of mass media such as the members of party cell No. 2 of the No. 5 department of the KCNA have written letters renewing their resolution to Comrade Kim Chong-il in the 1990s.

Whenever he received letters, he replied to them to warmly encourage them.

### Foreign Party Leaders Praise Kim Chong-il

SK3011102695 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0904 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — High-ranking officials of different countries highly praised the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is creditably carrying forward the cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

General Secretary of the General People's Congress of Yemen Abdul Karim al-Eriani [spelling of name as received], when he met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 25, said that the General People's Congress of Yemen extends warm congratulations to His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great leader, who is successfully carrying forward the cause of his excellency the great President Kim Il-song and wisely leading the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Thai Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn [spelling of name as received], when he received the Korean ambassador on November 24, said that his majesty king, he and the government and people of Thailand wish the Korean people success in the building of the country and the work for ensuring peace under the correct leadership of the supreme leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is carrying forward the cause of his excellency the great President Kim Il-song.

Syrian Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi told the Korean ambassador on November 22 that he knows well that the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is strengthening and developing the Workers' Party of Korea as the party of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Belizean Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel, when he met the Korean ambassador on November 13, expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be realised in a peaceful way under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of the Korean people.

General Secretary of the Britannic Communist Party Michael Hicks told a delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea on November 25 that it is the great honour of his party to receive greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

### Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement Meeting Opens

SK2911122795 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1019 GMT 29 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) — The second conference of the forerunners



of the three-revolution red flag movement opened at the 6,000-seat theatre of the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang on November 29.

Kim Ki-nam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report titled "Let Us More Powerfully Conduct the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to Hasten the Modelling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea."

He said that the three-revolution red flag movement is an all-people mass movement to press ahead with the building of socialism and communism by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in keeping with the requirement of the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea under the leadership of the party.

The reporter further said:

Remarkable achievements have been made in the revolution and construction and the work of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea has been stepped up over the 20 years since the three-revolution red flag movement started.

The three-revolution red flag movement has been deepened and developed to a new higher stage thanks to the campaign to implement the tasks set out in the historic November, 1986, letter of the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il "Let Us Step Up the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement". As a result, the political forces of our revolution have been strengthened remarkably and praiseworthy victory has been made in socialist economic and cultural construction and the national defence building.

The victory of the three-revolution red flag movement under the leadership of the party is all the more valuable and praiseworthy because it was attained in the acute confrontation with the enemy and in the rigorous struggle to tide over the grim trials and obstacles which cropped up in the way of the socialist cause. It is not only a clear demonstration of the validity of the party's policy of launching the three-revolution red flag movement but also an eloquent demonstration of its wise leadership.

It is thanks to the three-revolution red flag movement powerfully accelerated under the leadership of the party that we have been able to make a powerful advance, braving all obstacles without any vacillation under the rapidly-changing historical flow and our socialism has been able to register victory after victory, demonstrating its invincible might. Indeed, our victory is the victory of ideology, the victory of the line of independence, self-sustenance and self-reliance in defence and a great

victory firmly guaranteed by the three-revolution red flag movement.

The three-revolution red flag has been awarded to more than 9,730 units and twice to 877 units in all parts of the country after the historic letter of Comrade Kim Chong-il was published. These figures show that the units which won the three-revolution red flag and those which won it twice increased respectively 4.5 times and 80 times as against the first 11 years after the start of the movement. And six units have become the thrice recipients of the three-revolution red flag.

The ideological revolution has been geared up as a link in the chain of the three-revolution red flag movement to bring a new change to the ideological and spiritual life of the three-revolution standard-bearers and the working people.

Education in the monolithic idea, the keynote of which is education in loyalty, has been carried out at all domains and units in an effective way, with the result that all the party members and other working people have become possessed of loyalty and filial piety to the party and the leader as their absolute faith. Their loyalty and filial piety is more clearly demonstrated because they are firmly resolved to trust and follow only respected Supreme Commander Comrade Kim Chong-il with a single heart, no matter how the world may change, bearing in their mind the iron faith that neither they or their country can exist without him.

The establishment of a collective outlook on life among our people enables them to give full play to the communistic trait of working and living in a revolutionary way, helping and leading each other forward under the motto "One for all and all for one!"

The whole society is a big harmonious revolutionary family and the whole party, the whole Army and all the people are united around Comrade Kim Chong-il in one mind. This is the source of the solidity and invincibility of socialism of our country and a true look of our society attributable to the acceleration of the ideological revolution.

Great achievements have been made in the implementation of the technical and cultural revolutions, too.

It is thanks to the powerful technical revolution that the national economy has been put on a more chuche-oriented, modern and scientific basis and that a mass movement has been launched to introduce advanced technology and make technical innovations in all domains and units of socialist construction.

The three-revolution standard-bearers and the working people are making great contributions to the implemen-



tation of the revolutionary economic strategy of the party by producing and building more things with the existing manpower, equipment and materials in a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

In this way, we have built a mighty independent national economy equipped with modern technology. If we are determined, we can make anything by our own efforts. And our economy steadily develops even under the worldwide economic fluctuation or economic blockade by the imperialists.

The cultural and technical level of the working people has been raised and great progress made in the intellectualisation of the whole society through vigorous three-revolution red flag movement.

University-level factory colleges, farm colleges and fishermen's colleges and networks of education by correspondence were set up and broad segments of working people have grown to be engineers and assistant engineers there in the heat of the cultural revolution.

In recent years the three-revolution standard-bearers in the domain of literature and art and other writers and artistes, true to the *chuche*-based theories of literature and art advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his wise guidance, produced the multi-part feature film "The Nation and Destiny", a masterpiece of world standard, and a large number of literary and art works so as to make great contributions to the education of our people and bring about a new, revolutionary turn in the building of the *chuche*-based literature and art.

Our realities are a vivid proof that only through the full implementation of the cultural revolution is it possible to liberate the people from the fetters of obsolete culture, prevent the ideological and cultural poisoning by the imperialists and make all people lead a socialist, cultural life to their hearts' content.

The reporter said that the shining victory and proud achievements gained in the revolution and construction in the past period are the full demonstration of the validity and vitality of the line of three revolutions laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a valuable fruition of the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Chong-il, who initiated the three-revolution red flag movement and has led it energetically.

Comrade Kim Il-song, with deep insight into the requirements of the developing Korean revolution when the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, came to the fore, planned to conduct a new mass movement.

His plan to push ahead with the three revolutions through the mass movement was carried into a brilliant reality by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the three-revolution red flag movement in January 1975 and energetically led it so that it could spread over the whole country. As a result, our country has greeted a new historical era in which the mass movement of the highest form, the fighting goal of which is to model the whole society on the *chuche* idea, has been conducted.

His guidance is the source of all our victory, and to carry on the movement under his guidance is the greatest honor and happiness for all the three-revolution standard-bearers and all the working people.

The reporter went on to say that new miracles and exploits should steadily be made on all fronts of socialist construction through more brisk three-revolution red flag movement.

He quoted Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"The main task facing the three-revolution red flag movement is to accelerate the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in keeping with the requirements for modelling the whole society on the *chuche* idea".

The reporter further said:

Down-to-earth efforts should be directed to the socialist ideological education among the party members and other working people, including education in party policies and revolutionary traditions, class education, education in collectivism, socialist patriotism and communist morality, with main emphasis laid on education in loyalty to the party and the leader so as to prepare them to be communist revolutionaries of *chuche* type with firm revolutionary outlook on the leader.

And all the members of the society should also be imbued with the socialist ideology so that they may cherish the conviction of certain victory in the cause of socialism.

All the three-revolution forerunners should venerate Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader of our party and people for all ages and fully discharge their obligation and duty as his soldiers and disciples in the noble struggle for the accomplishment of the *chuche* revolutionary cause.

And they should have an absolute trust in Comrade Kim Chong-il and follow him and devote themselves to the prosperity and development of their country, their socialist homeland of *chuche*, in which the Kim Il-song nation lives.



The chuche-orientation, modernisation and scientisation of the national economy should be realised rapidly through vigorous technical revolution.

The three-revolution standard-bearers in all spheres of the national economy should resolve problems of raw materials, fuel and electric power in reliance upon natural resources rich in our country, hasten the automation of production processes and the introduction of remote control system into them and work hard for the industrialisation of agriculture.

We should continue giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude and do all things our own way.

Greater efforts should be directed to carrying on the cultural revolution in order to make a new progress in science, education, health services, literature and art, physical culture and sports and all other aspects of the building of culture.

We should discard all uncultured and backward habits of living, fully adopt the revolutionary, popular and socialist way of life and fully display the advantages of our socialism in the realm of culture of life.

Difficult as the present-day struggle of our people is, our party, Army and people will emerge victorious, for they are under the ever-victorious guidance of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il, a great thinker and theoretician, a great statesman and the most brilliant general.

#### More on Conference

SK2911130295 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0955 GMT 29 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 29 (KCNA) — The second conference of forerunners of the three-revolution red flag movement opened today at the 6,000-seat theatre of the April 25 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

The three-revolution red flag movement, which started 20 years ago, is an all-people mass movement for dynamically carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in conformity with the requirements of modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea under the leadership of the party to hasten socialist and communist construction.

The conference will sum up the achievements and experience gained in the movement in the past and discuss the tasks to develop in depth the movement onto a higher stage to meet the new demand of our developing revolution.

Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Present at the conference were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Han Song-yong, who are members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior party and government officials and standard-bearers of the three revolutions from various sectors of the country.

A congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the participants was read out at the conference by Yi Chong-ok.

The message says that under the wise leadership of the party and the leader the standard-bearers of the three revolutions performed proud exploits in carrying on the three revolutions by giving full play to mass heroism and patriotic devotion.

With the brilliant implementation of the party's policy on giving priority to the ideological revolution the work of remoulding the ideology of people has been stepped up as their own work and a new turn brought about in the ideological and mental traits of the working people.

The standard-bearers of the three revolutions, scientists and technicians have turned out a large number of modern machines and technical equipment with their collective wisdom and concerted efforts, stepped up the mechanization, automation, robotization and electronic computerization of production processes and made great achievements in industrializing and modernizing agriculture by effecting the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

They, conscious of being creators and enjoyers of socialist culture, have energetically conducted the creation of literature and art, popular cultural and artistic activities and popular physical culture and sports activities, thus giving a strong impetus to the development of chuche-based socialist national culture and establishing cultured ways of Korean style in production and life and a sound and revolutionary way of life in the whole society.

The brilliant victory and great achievements in our revolution are attributable to the indomitable struggle and noble efforts of the standard-bearers of the three revolutions who have devoted themselves to carrying out the tasks of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, says the message.

It highly praises the standard-bearers of the three revolutions and working people for their great feats in carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolu-



tions. It expresses the firm belief that they will greatly contribute to accelerating socialist construction and glorifying Korean-style socialism centred on the popular masses by pushing ahead with the three revolutions all over society, united in one mind around the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

At the conference, the Secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kim Ki-nam, delivered a report on the subject of "Let Us More Powerfully Conduct the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement to Hasten the Modelling of the Whole Society on the Chuche Idea", which was followed by speeches.

The conference continues.

### **Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement Under Way**

*SK2211080295 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0406 GMT 22 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 21 (KCNA) — The three-revolution red flag movement has been conducted vigorously in Korea.

It was initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il 20 years ago.

The movement is an all-people mass movement for accelerating socialist and communist construction by vigorously carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural.

It is going on in all domains and units including factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and scientific, educational, cultural and public health establishments.

Over the past 20 years more than 11,900 units won the three-revolution red flag or twice three-revolution red flag throughout the country.

They involve much more than one million standard-bearers of the three revolutions.

In this period, a great turn has been effected in the fulfillment of the tasks for the three revolutions.

Through the ideological revolution, a radical change has been made in the ideological and mental features of the people and their working style.

Communist virtues have been displayed by many people in the three-revolution red flag movement. Among them are those who devoted their youth to taking portraits of the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il out of danger, those who donated their blood and pieces of skin to a boy with serious burns and those who voluntarily took difficult and toilsome jobs in socialist construction.

The technical revolution, too, has been conducted vigorously.

With the "April 15 technical innovation shock brigade" intensifying its activities, some 100,000 inventions and rationalization proposals have been introduced in different sectors of the national economy every year. Nearly 109,000 units have become model factories, workshops and workteams of technical innovation.

The West Sea barrage, the Korean Computer Centre, the Sangwon Cement Complex and many other modern enterprises have been built as grand monumental edifices. A 10,000-ton press, a large oxygen plant [words indistinct] and precision equipment have been manufactured.

The material and technical foundations of agriculture have been consolidated still further.

The cultural and technical standards of working people have been raised considerably.

A large number of technicians and experts have been produced at many industrial establishments and cooperative farms under a system of part-time study while working.

The nation's science and technology have developed.

Scientific achievements made by Korean scientists have been highly estimated at the international invention and new technology exhibition held every year.

### **3 Revolution Red Flag Movement Conference Ends**

*SK3011101495 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0859 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — The second conference of forerunners of the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement, which opened at the 6,000-seat theatre of the April 25 House of Culture here on Wednesday [29 November], has closed today after winding up its work successfully.

The conference reviewed the achievements and experiences gained in the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement under the leadership of the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song and respected General Kim Chong-il, and discussed tasks to further develop the movement in keeping with new requirements of the developing Korean revolution.

The speakers said the great leader President Kim Il-song defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the basic strategic line of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] for socialist construction and wisely guided the efforts for carrying on the three revolutions as an all-people movement.

They also said the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il initiated the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement in order to further develop the three revolutions as



required by the developing revolution in Korea where the modelling of the whole society on the *chuche* idea was gaining momentum, and energetically directed the movement, performing undying feats for the country and the people.

They recalled that the vigorous movement has been launched in all domains and units so that a great turn has been effected in the ideological and mental spirit and working style of the party members and other working people and tremendous achievements made in economic and cultural construction. The great achievements seen in the socialist country over the past two decades have fully proved the validity and vitality of the WPK's policy of mass movement, they stressed.

They vowed to defend and glorify the imperishable feats performed by Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il in guiding the mass movement and make their country, their homeland more prosperous by invigorating the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement as intended by the party.

A congratulatory group of the Korean Children's Union entered the meeting hall and read a congratulatory letter.

A letter of pledge to Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted at the conference.

#### **Yi Chong-ok Reads WPK Congratulatory Message**

*SK3011083195 Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean  
0603 GMT 29 Nov 95*

["Congratulatory message" from the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee to the participants in the second meeting of forerunners of the movement to win the three-revolution red flag held at the 25 April Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 29 November; read by DPRK Vice President Yi Chong-ok — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] To the participants in the second meeting of forerunners of the movement to win the three-revolution red flag:

The second meeting of forerunners of the movement to win the three-revolution red flag is being held at a time when all party members and working people across the country are filled with a great pride and self-esteem of having brilliantly embellished the 50th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers Party of Korea [WPK] as the grand festival of the winners, and are waging a vigorous struggle to effect new upsurges in the revolution and construction with high confidence and optimism. The meeting, which is being held at a historical turning point for our revolution, is a meeting that displays the firm faith and resolution of all three revolutions forerunners and working people, who want

to faithfully and loyally uphold our party and share the destiny with the party forever, and a meeting of loyalty and advancement that serves as a new historical occasion to deepen the movement to win the three-revolution red flag in conformity with the demand of the development of the revolution. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee sends its warm congratulations to the participants in the meeting, all forerunners of the three revolutions, and all working people across the country, who are highly loyal to the party and the leader [suryong] and who have vigorously carried out the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—and registered brilliant achievements in all aspects of the socialist construction. [applause]

The movement to win the three-revolution red flag is an all-people movement with a high goal to reform ideology, technology, and culture according to the demand of the *chuche* idea, and to accelerate the socialist and communist construction. For the first time in history, the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song presented the extraordinary thinking that the three revolutions plus the people's government equals communism. He defined our party's basic strategy and line for the socialist construction as the revolution in ideology, technology, and culture, and wisely led us to wage the three revolutions as an all-masses movement. [applause]

With a goal to model the whole society after the *chuche* idea in conformity with the emerging new demands of the development of our revolution, and to deepen and develop the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions on a higher stage, our party initiated the movement to win the three-revolution red flag and has energetically organized the vigorous movement on an all-party and all-society level.

Under the wise leadership of the party and the leader [suryong], the standard-bearers of the three revolutions have accumulated proud achievements in the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural — by highly displaying mass-heroism and patriotic devotion.

The brilliant implementation of the party's policy to give priority to the ideological revolution through the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions has enabled the work of remolding the people's ideas to be vigorously pushed with as a mass movement, and has effected a new turnabout in the working people's ideological and political traits. [applause]

As all sectors and units, which have launched into the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, vigorously carried out the unitary ideological education



based on indoctrination in loyalty, party members and working people have grown up as *chuche*-type revolutionaries who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader; many unknown heroes and meritorious people have come forth; our society has changed into a social and political living body and the crystallization of our single-hearted unity, in which the leader, the party, and the masses share their fates, thus further strengthening the main forces of the revolution. [applause]

The standard-bearers of the three revolutions and working people in all sectors of the national economy have actively contributed to making the national economy *chuche*-oriented, modern, and scientific by vigorously carrying out the mass movement of technological innovation while upholding the party's policy on technological revolution.

The standard-bearer of the three revolutions, scientists, and technicians manufactured voluminous modern machines and technological equipment, accelerated the mechanization and computerization of processing lines, as well as introduction of automation and robots. In the rural economic sectors, they also realized general mechanization and scientization, thus achieved great results in industrializing and modernizing agriculture.

The vigorous implementation of the cultural revolution in the flame of the three revolutions has brought about proud results in intellectualizing the entire society and has greatly elevated the working people's cultural and technical levels.

With high self-esteem as initiators and guides of the socialist culture, the standard-bearers of the three revolutions and working people have actively given a strong impetus to the flowering and development of the *chuche*-oriented socialist national culture by vigorously carrying out work to create cultural and art works, mass cultural and art activities, and mass sports activities. They have also enabled the production and living culture of our own style to be established in the entire society, as well as sound and revolutionary living traits to be filled in it.

The victories and results achieved in the course of implementing the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural — for the past 20 years, since the inception of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions, have again proved the justness and great vitality of our party's policy on carrying out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

Even in the grave situation where antisocialist and anti-Republic maneuvers by the imperialists and reactionaries become all the more intense, our revolution has vig-

orously advanced while smashing all sorts of challenges by the enemies, upholding the red banner of the revolution, the *chuche* banner of socialism. Brilliant victories and great achievements of our revolution reek proudly of the unyielding struggle and precious efforts of the standard-bearers of the three revolutions, who devoted themselves to the implementation of revolutionary ideological, technological, and cultural tasks, upholding the leadership of the great leader [widaehan suryong] and the great leader [widaehan yongdoja].

Our party and people have great pride in having many units and standard-bearers who have won the red banner of the three revolutions, and who have been seasoned in trials of the revolutionary struggle and are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader [suryong]. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee highly assesses the great feats registered by standard-bearers of the three revolutions and working people in implementing the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, upholding the party's policy on carrying out the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. [applause]

The great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Chong-il taught: We have to continuously and vigorously accelerate the technological, cultural, and ideological revolutions, so as to further consolidate the socialist system and achieve the complete victory of socialism.

Today, standard-bearers of the three revolutions and working people have an important task to effect a remarkable change in the fulfillment of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by thoroughly implementing programmatic tasks presented in the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il's historic work "Let Us More Vigorously Carry out the Movement To Win the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions."

The standard-bearer of the three revolutions and all the working people should stoutly struggle to enrich our country, our fatherland, and to consummate the socialist cause under our party's wise leadership while upholding the great leader [widaehan suryong] Comrade Kim Il-song forever as the sun of *chuche*. [applause]

To uphold and follow the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il while fulfilling loyal and filial duties for him is an iron-firm faith of our party members and working people, and is the lifeline of the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions.

Upholding the red banner of the revolution and under the slogan "Let us death-defyingly protect the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and become forerunners in implementing the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural," the standard-bearers of the



three revolutions and working people should vigorously accelerate the work of modeling the entire society after the *chuche* idea while faithfully upholding the party's idea and leadership. [applause]

In the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, we must give priority to ideology, carry out the ideological revolution more vigorously, and double our efforts to raise the party members and workers into genuine *chuche*-type communist revolutionaries who firmly believe in socialism, believe and follow our party under any difficult circumstances, and share the same destiny with the party to the end.

We must beef up indoctrination of party members and workers on collectivism based on the *chuche* idea, on loyalty, on the party's policies, on the revolution's tradition, on class consciousness, on socialist patriotism, and on socialist morality. By so doing, we must establish a strong *chuche*-oriented view on the world among them and make them always think and act anytime anywhere based only on this ideology and will.

We must give priority to defending and maintaining the leadership achievements of the party and the leader [suryong] and deepen the ideological indoctrination of the party members and workers to make them defend and further glorify the immortal leadership achievements by the party and the leader [suryong] in each's unit and achieve greater feats on the vanguard of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions. [applause]

We must vigorously carry out the technological revolution and, thus, carry out the *chuche*-oriented development and modernization of the people's economy and the application of science to the people's economy and highly display the vitality of the self-reliant socialist economy.

Flag bearers of the three revolutions and workers must highly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and, thus, responsibly carry out their assigned tasks on their own strength. They must also conserve to the utmost materials, fuels, and power urgently necessary for socialist construction and the people's lives, develop the economy and technology with internal reserves and natural resources available in our country, positively industrialize agriculture, and, thus, make greater innovations and score greater upsurges in production in all areas of the people's economy.

All units and flag bearers of the three revolutions which have stood up for the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, must double their efforts to implement the party's revolutionary economic strategy and, thus,

momentously improve the people's lives. They must also vigorously carry out the movement to do more than one good thing and, thus, positively contribute to making our country richer and stronger and highly displaying the superiority of our-own-style socialism. [applause]

We must accelerate the cultural revolution and ensure that the popular masses enjoy cultural and emotional lives to their hearts' content. Flag bearers of the three revolutions and workers must continuously and thoroughly implement the party's policy on promoting the assimilation of the entire society to intelligentsia, establish cultured ways in production and life, and vigorously carry out the work to plant trees and beautify their communities as an all-masses movement.

Flag bearers of the three revolutions and workers must have a revolutionary view on war, always work and live in a tense and combative posture, attach significance to military affairs, positively defend the People's Army, and, thus, make the traditional beautiful trait of Army-people unity come into fuller bloom. [applause]

Strengthening the party's leadership is an important demand for further deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions in compliance with the demand of the developing era. Party committees of all levels must give priority to the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and map out correct plans and strategies. And, (?responsible officials) must responsibly carry out this movement in an organized manner and vigorously push ahead with it.

All departments of party committees of all levels must pay deep attention to the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions and beef up their joint efforts to positively push ahead with this movement.

Party organizations of all levels must scrupulously carry out organizational and political work and guidance work to vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions as an all-party and all-society movement and, thus, lead all sectors and units to win the red flag of three revolutions. They must also lead sectors and units — which have already won the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions — to positively struggle to win the double or triple red flag of three revolutions. [applause]

The WPK Central Committee strongly believes that flag bearers of three revolutions and all workers will single-heartedly unite around the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il, more vigorously raise the flames of three revolutions throughout all of society, and, thus, accelerate socialist construction and glorify



popular masses-centered our-own-style socialism. [applause]

[Signed] WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 29 November 1995 [applause]

**Meeting Held To Mark Founding of Local Daily**

SK2211114595 *Pyongyang Korean Central  
Broadcasting Network in Korean*  
0100 GMT 20 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] A report meeting marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of HWANGBUK ILBO [NORTH HWANGHAE PROVINCIAL DAILY] was held in Sariwon on 19 November.

Present at the meeting were Choe Yong-kun, secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Party Committee; other functionaries concerned; and reporters and editorial staff members of HWANGBUK ILBO.

During the meeting, a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] was delivered to reporters and editorial staff members of HWANGBUK ILBO amid the participants' enthusiastic applause.

The WPK Central Committee pointed out in the congratulatory message that it sends warm congratulations to the reporters and editorial staff members of HWANGBUK ILBO who have registered great success in the daily's editing and publishing work by upholding the party's chuche-oriented idea and its policy on the press.

The congratulatory message pointed out that the editorial staff of HWANGBUK ILBO defended and safeguarded our party's Central Committee from the first day the daily was published, aroused party members and workers people in the province to accomplish the founding of a state and party, and played an important role in organizing and mobilizing them in the struggle to implement the socialist economic and cultural construction arising before the province.

In the congratulatory message, the WPK Central Committee highly assessed the fact that the reporters and editorial staff members of HWANGBUK ILBO contributed to indoctrinating party members and workers in the county in a revolutionary manner by editing and publishing various books, such as "Noble Steps" and "The Rays of Great Leadership," the memoirs that recorded the immortal leadership achievements of the party and leader [suryong] for the province, and actively contributed to the development of the party's ideological work by normalizing the daily's editing and publishing work with burning loyalty toward the party and leader.

The congratulatory message stressed that all reporters and editorial staff members of HWANGBUK ILBO will brilliantly live up to the party's expectations and confidence by responsibly carrying out the editing and publishing work, upholding the party's leadership.

In the meeting, Kim Chae-hwa, editor-in-chief of HWANGBUK ILBO, issued a report.

He said HWANGBUK ILBO has traversed a proud road under the wise leadership of the party and leader over the last 50 years since it was first founded in 1945. Pointing out that the daily has been equipped with the traits of a chuche-type publication, he talked about its successful performance of its entrusted honorable mission during each period and stage of the revolution's development.

He further stressed the need to cherish in their hearts the firm will to become the pen of loyalty that will share the destiny with the respected and beloved comrade leader by contributing until the end to the chuche socialist cause and by impregably defending the base of the socialist idea with firm confidence in victory under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved general.

**Media Sources Note Electricity Output Success**

SK3011130595

[FBIS Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of DPRK radio and television reports noting power production at power plants throughout the country.

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1200 GMT on 17 November carries a one-minute report on power production at the Pujonggang Power Plant. The report states: "Workers of the Pujonggang Power Plant are vigorously struggling to increase production. By operating all power facilities at full capacity, they are fulfilling the daily target at over 115 percent."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1200 GMT on 18 November carries an under-one-minute report on power production at the Taedonggang Hydroelectric Power General Enterprise. The report states: "Workers of the Taedonggang Hydroelectric Power General Enterprise are more vigorously carrying out the struggle to increase production with an upsurged spirit in which they have completed their annual target." The report adds: "Lately, workers of the Nos. 3 and 4 workshop of the Three Revolutions Red Flag are fulfilling their daily target at 105 to 110 percent."

Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean at 1100 GMT on 19 November carries an under-one-minute report on the struggle to conserve electricity



at the Mangyongdae District Transmission Station. The report states: "This station is organizing work to conserve electricity by properly establishing an alternative production system at plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms so that it can more effectively use the electricity produced in compliance with the increasing power demands of the national economy."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 2100 GMT on 19 November carries an under-one-minute report on power production at the power plant where Kim Se-uk works. The report states: "Workers of the power plant where comrade Kim Se-uk works are increasing production by operating all generators at full capacity."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1200 GMT on 20 November carries a one-minute report on power production at various power plants across the country. The report says: "Workers of the various power plants under the Ministry of Power Industry, who are continuously advancing and effecting innovations by vigorously waving the red flag of the revolution, are vigorously increasing the flame of power production." The report adds: "According to compiled data, power plants under the Ministry of Power Industry have increased production in the recent 10 days by 5 percent over the same period last year."

Pyongyang Korean Central Television Network in Korean at 1100 GMT on 22 November carries a one-minute report on power production at the Tongpyongyang Thermal Power Plant. The report states: "Workers at the Tongpyongyang Thermal Power Plant are vigorously carrying out the struggle to increase power production, upholding our party's revolutionary economic strategy." The report adds: "Functionaries and workers of the Tongpyongyang Thermal Power Plant are now improving the power facilities in order to satisfactorily meet the increased power demand of the national economy, and are operating them according to the demands of standard manufactory procedures, thus actively carrying out a struggle to increase power production with a small consumption of fuel."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 1200 GMT on 23 November carries a one-minute report on the construction of small and medium power plants in Yontan County. The report states: "Yontan County is increasing its power production by building small and medium power plants, using the water that flows from reservoirs." The report adds: "Overflowing with conviction and optimism, party members and workers people of Yontan County are concentrating efforts on building small and medium power plants."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 2100 GMT on 26 November carries a one-minute report on power production at the Changjiingang Power Station. The report states: "Workers of the Changjiingang Power Plant, who greeted the 50th anniversary of the founding of our party with a great amount of power production, are vigorously carrying out the struggle to hasten this year's target ahead of schedule."

Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean at 2200 GMT on 27 November carries an under-one-minute report on power production at the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex. "Workers of the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex are vigorously carrying out a struggle to normalize power production at a higher level." The report adds: "As of 24 November, the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex increased production by 35 million kwh as compared to the same period last year."

#### **Circulating Fluidized-Bed Boiler Project Ends**

*SK3011103695 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0847 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — A project for developing the circulating fluidized-bed boiler (CFB) for low-calory coal combustion has been completed and commissioned, under the plan of cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United Nations Development Programme [UNDP].

With this completion, an advanced pilot-combustor of the CFB drawing on low-calory coal has been introduced into the Heat Engineering Institute of the National Academy of Sciences, which will be greatly helpful to scientific research.

And this circulating fluidized-bed low-calory coal combusting system was applied on a trial basis into a 16-ton boiler at Pyongyang Skinnery.

The CFB is an efficient facility in raising combustion rate with low-calory coal, which is abundant in our country. It makes it possible to produce heat and electricity while preventing air pollution.

A ceremony of its commissioning took place on the spot on Wednesday [29 November].

Present there were Vice-Chairman of the State External Economic Affairs Commission Kim Tong-myong, Vice-President of the National Academy of Sciences Kang Tong-kun, and other officials concerned.

Acting resident representative of the UNDP in Korea Willi Scholl was on hand.



Speeches were made at the ceremony.

**Cooperative Farms Prepare for 1996 Harvest**

SK3011104395 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
0852 GMT 30 Nov 95

["News From Countryside" — KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 30 (KCNA) — Cooperative farms of Korea are making full preparations for next year's farming.

They are daily ploughing paddy and non-paddy field 130 percent as against oast year's with the target to finish ploughing before the land freeze.

They are pushing ahead with preparations for rice seedling beds and manure production and most of them have already arranged places for rice seedling beds.

30,000 more tons of manure are being turned out throughout the country every day than last year.

The Sukchon County Agricultural Complex ploughed more than 70 percent of paddy and non-paddy field as of November 25 by increasing the operation rate of tractors. Paekam, Komhung, Changdong and Songnam state-run farms under it have finished arrangement of places for rice seedling beds.

Hundreds of tons of manure are being turned out every day by cooperative farms in Sinchon County of South Hwanghae Province, Pyongwon County of South Phyongan Province, Yomju County of North Pyongan Province, Sadong District of Pyongyang and many other counties and districts.

Meanwhile, cooperative farms are preserving sufficient water for next year's farming.

**South Korea**

**Compensation From U.S. for F-16 Jammer Sought**

SK3011033795 *Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean*  
29 Nov 95 p 1

[Report by Kim Ki-chan]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was learned on 28 November that the ROK Defense Ministry has decided to ask the United States to compensate it for \$9.4 million (or approximately 7.5 billion won) that was paid for the development of an airborne self-protection jammer (ASPJ), a major component of F-16's. The ministry reportedly ruled that the U.S. Government's refusal to guarantee the ASPJ's performance was a breach of contract. The change of the fighter plane model to the F-16 has been a controversial issue in the irregularities involving the Yulgok Project.

The ministry's decision was revealed in documents recently presented to the National Assembly by the ministry's Fighter Project Office. According to the documents, the ROK Government has continuously asked the United States to sell the electronic signal jammer to the ROK under the Foreign Military Sales program. The United States, however, has insisted on a commercial sale formula, which is a form of procurement deal between business firms. As a result, the ministry has decided to ask for compensation for damages.

The ministry has, therefore, decided to ask for compensation of \$9.4 million, the amount already funded by the ROK, out of the total related cost of \$117 million for the development of the signal jammer software. It has also decided to postpone funding for the remaining cost until after 1998.

When the ROK and the United States were signing the contract in September 1991, the United States agreed to develop the electronic signal jammer with a government guarantee and install the jammer in the F-16's being purchased by the ROK. However, when it failed to develop the device, in December 1992, in order to avoid its responsibility, the United States asked the ROK to buy the jammer on a commercial-deal basis in which business corporations involved would take responsibility.

Ministry officials said: "If this device is not installed on the F-16's, their survivability in the event of enemy missile attacks will drop to 60 percent, at the lowest." They went on to say: "We believe that it is difficult at this time to improve the performance of the signal jammer to a satisfactory level at present."

This issue will bring a serious setback to the ROK's next-generation fighter project.

**Japan Reportedly Discontinues Rice Aid to North**

SK3011051095 *Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean*  
30 Nov 95 p 8

[Report by correspondent Kang Sok-chin from Tokyo]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Japanese Government has decided not to give additional rice aid to North Korea which is still suffering from food shortages.

A high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said on 29 November that "rice aid (to North Korea) has ended." Thus, he denied the possibility of providing North Korea any additional rice aid besides the 500,000 tonnes which were shipped in two batches.

This source predicted that "North Korea's food situation will face its worst stage in the spring of next year."



It appears that the Japanese Government's decision not to give additional rice aid to North Korea at the present stage resulted from the ROK Government's expression of displeasure over contacts between North Korea and Japan which were being carried out ahead of any improvement in relations between North and South Korea.

The Japanese Government notes the following as reasons why North Korea will face an even worse food shortage next year: First, North Korea suffers from a chronic shortage of two million tonnes of grain each year. In addition, North Korea is expected to experience a shortage of about one million tonnes of grain this year due to the flood damages. Second, the PRC, which has provided food aid to North Korea every year, is also in a difficult food situation this year due to bad crops. Third, grain supplies for civilians in North Korea are limited due to reserves kept for military use.

**North Captain Defects Via Unnamed Third Country**  
*SK3011025495 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0145 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — A North Korean army captain has defected to South Korea via a third country, the Agency for National Security Planning (NSP) announced Thursday.

The defector was identified as An Yong-kil, 38, an engineering staff office member at the General Rear Services Bureau of the North Korean People's Army, the NSP said, which is presently investigating details on how and why he fled the communist country.

An is the second Pyongyang military officer to desert to South Korea this year, following Army Col. Choe Chu-hwal last September.

**KEDO Allows North's Use of Heavy Oil Plants**  
*SK3011064195 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
*30 Nov 95 p 10*

[By reporter Kim Yon-kwang]

[FBIS Translated Text] A government official revealed on 29 November that the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization [KEDO] accepted North Korea's request to use the 500,000 tonnes of heavy oil it will receive annually from KEDO from 1996 not only at its thermoelectric power station in Sonbong, but at its thermoelectric power plants in Pyongyang and Chongjin as well. The 150,000 tonnes of heavy oil which were provided to North Korea this year on three occasions, were only used at the Sonbong thermoelectric power station in the Najin-Sonbong region. This official said: "At the New York light-water reactor negotiations, North

Korea pointed out that since Sonbong thermoelectric power station cannot consume all of the 500,000 tonnes of heavy oil it will receive from 1996, it intends to use the remaining heavy oil in steel making. With KEDO's rejection of diverting heavy oil to anything other than power stations and heating, North Korea proposed using the heavy oil at the Pyongyang and Chongjin thermoelectric power stations, which use coal."

To prevent the diversion of heavy oil, KEDO's technical team had set up a device examining the amount of flowing water at the Sonbong thermoelectric power station in June. It was learned that KEDO is currently setting up gauges to measure the amount of flowing water at the Pyongyang and Chongjin thermoelectric power stations as well.

**Income Distribution Meetings 'Yet To Be Held'**  
*SK3011055595 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean*  
*30 Nov 95 p 10*

[By reporter Kim In-ku]

[FBIS Translated Text] A meeting for the "settlement of accounts and income distribution" in which North Korea sums up its agricultural work for the past year and distributes "wages" to farmers, has yet to be held even though 15 days have passed since such an event took place last year.

North Korea has held its first account settlement and income distribution meeting around 10 November every year, but no such reports have been heard this year as of 29 November. The first account settlement and income distribution meeting was held on 5 November last year; on 10 November in 1993; on 7 November in 1992; and on 1 November in 1991. When the first account settlement and income distribution meeting is in session, North Korea propagandizes the event on a large scale through its media. The Mangyongdae cooperative farm (Pyongyang, 1994), the Chongsan cooperative farm (Nampo, 1992, 1993), and the Wangjaesan cooperative farm (Onsong, North Hamgyong Province, 1991) were the first places where account settlement and income distribution meetings were held. These farms are under the direct control of the party Central Committee and sees comparatively good harvests.

Considering North Korea's customary practice, North Korea is hardly likely to not report on this event if the account settlement and income distribution meeting was held. This is because North Korea would not maintain an uncertain attitude regarding one of the most important events in the North Korean system. It seems that for now, North Korea is postponing the settlement of accounts and income distribution meeting due to



a drastic reduction in its yield due to damages from flooding. There is the possibility that North Korea is contemplating whether to distribute income at last year's level regardless of the bad harvest, or maybe take some special measures.

#### **Reportage on Ukrainian Foreign Minister's Visit**

##### **'Will Not Export Weapons'**

SK3011080295 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0734 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — Ukrainian Foreign Minister Hennadiy Yosypouych Udovenko assured Thursday that his country will not export weapons to North Korea, according to a Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Udovenko, pointing out that his nation was the first to abandon nuclear weapons in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, made the remarks as a response to Foreign Minister Kong No-myong's request that Kiev refrain from selling arms to Pyongyang.

The two ministers met at the Foreign Ministry to discuss ways of enhancing bilateral trade and political relations as well as sign trade and cooperation agreements.

Kong also asked that the Ukraine provide favorable considerations to ethnic Koreans residing there.

Kiev's foreign minister meanwhile demanded that both countries sign accords on a variety of economic issues for enhanced investment by Korean firms in the Ukraine, adding that his country will soon open its permanent mission in Seoul.

##### **Agreement on Aviation Pact**

SK3011080395 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0747 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — South Korea and the Ukraine Thursday concluded an agreement on the opening of direct air routes between the two countries, Foreign Ministry spokesman So Tae-won said.

The accord allows each nation to land two or more of its national flag carriers on the other's territory, he said, adding that the pact stipulates each country's right to launch passenger or freight services.

Each nation's airline companies will be guaranteed, in accordance with the agreement, free remittance of profits made by business activities of the other country, So noted.

They will also be given tax exemption for airplane parts, fuel, engine oil, aviation equipment and other freight needed for operation of the flights, So said.

#### **Japanese Envoy Criticizes Anti-Japan Bias**

SK3011094895 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0937 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — Japanese Ambassador to Seoul Shintaro Yamashita on Thursday accused the South Korean mass media of creating anti-Japanese sentiments among Koreans.

"I want the Korean people, on their part, to look squarely at Japan as it is today," said Yamashita, "I find it very regrettable that a non-negligible amount of anti-Japan criticism and anti-Japan distrust based upon sheer misunderstanding or false image created by mass media are observed now and then."

Speaking at a luncheon meeting hosted by the Korean Council on Foreign Relations at the Shilla Hotel, the ambassador expressed his hope that constructive discussions based upon accurate recognition of facts will replace stereotyping of his country. He cited as typical examples such assertions as "Japan will go nuclear" or "Japan desires North-South Korean division."

"There seems to be a persisting suspicion in Korea that the Japanese people desire the perpetuation of the division of Korean peninsula," he said.

He dismissed that notion as totally unfounded, insisting that the resolution of the military confrontation between the North and South will contribute to peace and stability in east Asia, of which Japan will be a certain beneficiary.

Willing to cooperate with a unified Korea in various fields of the international arena, the official stated that Tokyo will conduct its normalization talks with Pyongyang in a manner conducive to the progress of inter-Korean relations and keeping in close contact with Seoul.

"In this regard, Japan has utilized every occasion such as normalization talks and negotiations on rice provision in order to urge North Korea to engage in North-South dialogue," he said.

He added, "We are committed to continuing cooperation with a view to creating a favorable environment for resumption of inter-Korean dialogue, while maintaining close collaboration among Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States."

Urging the North to take a responsible attitude as a member of the international community, the ambassador



called for Pyongyang's positive engagement in inter-Korean dialogue during the framework agreement's implementation with the United States on the Stalinist state's suspected nuclear weapons program, something that he said still poses a major regional security concern. His nation wants to firmly maintain security arrangements with the United States, he said, because of the very limited role it has in that arena due to concerns of Asian countries related to Japan's past behavior.

He explained that Tokyo's expenditures for front-line military equipment accounts for only 16 percent of total defense budget, although the budget reached 48 billion U.S. dollars or 0.95 percent of Japan's total gross domestic product (GDP) in 1995.

The rest goes for personnel, logistics expenses, and supporting costs for American forces in Japan, he said.

Yamashita said he was fully aware of the fact that "Japan's colonial rule of Korea still remains intolerable and unforgettable, which continues to generate acrimony over Japan, for the Korean people."

"We sincerely recognize the necessity to convey to younger generations the horror and tragedy of war and to build relations with neighboring countries based upon deep understanding and mutual trust, so that we never repeat the errors in our history," he insisted.

Maintaining that the real intention of Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama was not to focus on the legality of the 1910 Korea-Japan Annexation Treaty, the ambassador claimed that the leader reiterated his recognition of history reflected in Murayama's statement in the Diet.

He also said that Seoul and Tokyo will start talks next month on the launch of a proposed joint study group on the past history of the two countries to narrow gaps between each nation's perception of Japan's colonization of Korea.

"Foreign Ministries of both countries are still working on how to organize the study group, although details have yet to be worked out," he said, adding that such talks could be held "sometime next month or so."

Foreign Minister Kong No-myong and his Japanese counterpart Yohei Kono agreed Nov. 15 on establishing such a forum on each other's national histories amid worsening bilateral relations over controversial remarks by Japanese politicians that defended their nation's annexation of Korea.

#### **President Comments on Drafting Special Law**

*SK3011124995 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1244 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam suggested Thursday that he is for making a special law to punish those responsible for the bloody suppression of Kwangju citizens' pro-democracy movement in May 1980 without revising the Constitution.

Kim, who concurrently heads the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), instructed the DLP to consider a broader scope of public opinions in drafting the special law so that the proposed law may have no room for raising a controversy as to whether or not it agrees with the Constitution.

Kim gave the instructions to DLP Chairman Kim Yun-hwan when the latter gave a weekly report on the state of party affairs, assistant DLP Spokesman Yi Chun-ho said.

The DLP head agreed to the party's plan to hold a meeting of candidates for the April general elections around Jan. 25, Yi said.

Under the plan, the DLP will complete nominations of its candidates for the elections before mid-January.

#### **Official Opposes Revised Constitution**

*SK3011112495 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1048 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — Chief Presidential Secretary Han Sung-su said Thursday he does not feel any need to revise the Constitution to punish the masterminds of the 1980 bloody suppression of Kwangju citizens' pro-democracy movement because the proposed special law would suffice for such punishment.

"I think there is no need to consider revision of the Constitution because with the proposed special law alone, the question of whether or not such punishment is constitutional can be solved," he told reporters.

If the proposed special law has room for raising a controversy over whether it complies with the Constitution, the basic law should be revised to pave the way to lawful punishment of those who are responsible for the Kwangju massacre, he remarked.

"But I understand the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's ad hoc committee studying the proposed law is working to solve this question without amending the Constitution," Han added.



There is no problem of the statute of limitations in the military revolt crime, and the proposed special law will solve the similar problem arising in the insurrection crime, he said.

Meanwhile, the ruling party is expected to announce Friday its formal position against constitutional revision in connection with its plan to make a special law concerning the Kwangju incident.

**Opposition To Introduce Special Bill on Kwangju**

*SK3011120995 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*1155 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — Three opposition parties unofficially agreed Thursday to introduce a single special law bill concerning the bloody suppression of Kwangju citizens' pro-democracy movement in May 1980, with stress on a provision for installing a special public prosecutor empowered to investigate the Kwangju incident.

The agreement was reached at a floor leaders' meeting of the National Congress for New Politics (NCNP), the Democratic Party (DP) and the United Liberal Democrats (ULD) held at ULD Floor Leader Han Yong-su's office in the National Assembly building.

Under the agreement, the three parties' members of the National Assembly Legislation and Judiciary Committee will draft the single bill.

But the drafting work is expected to face a rough going as the three parties are at odds over who must appoint the proposed special prosecutor and how and when the legal period for prosecuting former Presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and their followers for their past acts must start.

**Prosecution Outlines Agenda, Authority in Probes**

*SK3011063195 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0609 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — With the establishment of a special investigation team, the prosecution Thursday reopened the cases of the 1979 military rebellion and the brutal military suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising.

The chief of the Seoul district prosecutor's office Choe Hwan said that his department will be in charge of the 15-member special probe squad with senior prosecutor Yi Chong-chan supervising the team's overall affairs.

Kim Sang-hui, the district office's criminal department head, will become the team's chief prosecutor, Choe added.

If deemed necessary, the prosecution is able to reopen cases for which it previously had suspended indictment in the event that the accused commit crimes again and show no signs of repentance, according to the official.

He said that the team will probe the Dec. 12 case first, with the May 18 case to be re-examined later upon legislation of a special law on the incident.

"In the case of the Dec. 12 military mutiny, former presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u will be subject to the prosecution's investigation, but other related people in the rebellion can be probed, too," Choe said.

**Constitutional Court Postpones Judgment**

*SK3011063395 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0231 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — The Constitutional Court announced Thursday it will postpone its final ruling on the constitutionality of the prosecution's decision not to indict those responsible for the bloody suppression of the 1980 Kwangju uprising until it receives written consent from prosecutors for the appeal's withdrawal.

The bench of the court said that they decided to delay its judgement because the written request to drop the grievance came Wednesday.

Victims of the May 18 bloody incident had filed an appeal to the court to reverse the prosecution's decision not to indict ex-president Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u and other leading players in the suppression.

However, they retracted such a motion since the court was likely to judge that the statute of limitation for those involved in the case except for the ex-heads of state had already expired.

Lawyers Yu Son-ho, Pak Chu-hyon, and Rep. Chang Ki-uk, attorneys representing those who had made the appeal, submitted written requests for the withdrawal of the appeal to the court Wednesday afternoon.

The court plans to nullify the appeal on the May 18 case as soon as it receives the prosecution's written consent.

**Kim Yong-sam Urges Corruption-Free Atmosphere**

*SK3011063595 Seoul YONHAP in English*  
*0508 GMT 30 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — President Kim Yong-sam called Thursday for the creation of a new atmosphere warranting free and fair competition among businessmen.

Addressing a celebration marking the 32nd trade day at the Korea exhibition center in southern Seoul, the



chief executive said, "We must create without fail a new atmosphere by resolutely eradicating corruption and irregularities, under which our enterprises can compete with each other in a free and fair manner."

Reforms designed to eliminate unethical practices of the past are now under way, Kim said, so that the general public, including businessmen, will no longer experience difficulties resulting from such corruption.

"On this occasion, we must get rid ourselves of the wrongs of the past and open a new era in which law and justice prevail," he added.

"A country plagued with collusions between politics and business and corruption and irregularities can never achieve a high standard of international competitiveness nor become an advanced country," Kim asserted. "It is high time we put an end to the deeply-rooted collusion between politicians and businessmen and establish healthy business ethics firmly."

Maintaining that the nation should become advanced in both name and reality early in the 21st century, the president said, "To that end, we should boost our gross national product to the 1 trillion-dollar level and increase our exports to 500 billion dollars."

To achieve an such an era [as received] of increased overseas sales, he added, "the government will exert itself to streamline related administrative systems, elevate technology and manpower, and expand infrastructure, thereby supporting enterprise activities to the maximum possible extent."

#### **Hanbo Group Chairman Arrested in No Probe**

SK3011004595 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0030 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — The prosecution arrested Wednesday Hanbo Group Chairman Chong Tae-su on charges of giving bribes to former president No Tae-u and obstructing official business.

Chong is the first business tycoon to be detained in connection with the No slush fund scandal. His arrest gave rise to speculation that a few more conglomerate executives will be apprehended.

"We originally intended to arrest Chong on charges of offering bribes and converting to real-name accounts 60.6 billion won in No's slush money," a prosecution spokesman said, "but as he fled, we indicted him without physical detention Monday under charges of giving bribes, in which the statutory limitation is soon to expire."

"But as he was caught at around 2 pm today, we sought an arrest warrant charging him with obstructing official business as well," the source added.

Meanwhile, an arrest warrant has also been issued for Pae Chong-yol, former chairman of Hanyang Group, who has been at large since early this month. He is suspected of having given No 10 billion won in kickbacks in return for winning petroleum storage base construction projects at Yochon and Koje.

#### **Swiss Begin Probe of No's Bank Accounts**

SK3011024995 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 95 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Investigation into the No Tae-u 500 billion won slush fund scandal is making rapid progress with the sources of the money still unaccounted for being discovered in the second round of interrogations of the business tycoons.

The state prosecutors succeeded in identifying more-cases of bribery, including 10 billion won from Chong Tae-su of Hanbo Group, according to the sources at the Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office yesterday.

The prosecutors also called in Kim U-chung of Daewoo Group and Choe Won-sok of Dong Ah Group again, early this week, over their newly found grafts.

At the same time, the prosecutors are focusing their probe on the rebates or commissions extended to No in connection with the government-budget projects and Yulgok defense project.

In connection with the Yulgok arms project, in particular, No is suspected of pocketing tens of billions of won in kickbacks from foreign arms suppliers.

In connection with the rebates, the state prosecutors suspect the amount of slush fund stashed away by former president No Tae-u while in office, might exceed 500 billion won, the figure given by No himself.

The suspected rebates from the bidders to the high speed railway or Yulgok project are also suspected of being diverted to Swiss bank accounts, the prosecution officials said.

Upon the request of the Korean Government, the Swiss authorities notified Tuesday that it would start investigation into whether the Swiss banks hold the black money.

For a speedy legal proceeding in Switzerland, the Swiss authorities requested for more detailed information about suspected bank accounts, the identity of the banks and the account numbers, according to the officials.



The prosecution, in turn, asked the American law enforcement authorities to hand over the probe records related to the irregular deposit case of the former president's daughter in the United States, they said.

Meanwhile, the prosecution investigators yesterday seized documents and microfilms related to the 28 bank accounts under borrowed names at 13 financial institutions in Seoul.

The ghost accounts are presumed to be a key to unveiling the sources of some 200 billion won, the sum still remaining unaccounted for out of the 500 billion won of slush fund.

However, the 28 accounts in false or borrowed names, used to hold 10 to 50 billion won, has no direct connection with the former president, An Kang-min, senior prosecutor heading the probe said.

#### **Opposition Urges Kim Yong-sam To Reveal Link**

SK3011083295 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0711 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — The two opposition parties submitted to the National Assembly Thursday a motion calling on President Kim Yong-sam to publicly reveal the total amount of funds that he allegedly received from former president No Tae-u.

Initiated by the 88 lawmakers affiliated with the major opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) and United Liberal Democrats (ULD), the suggestion asserted, "The only way to restore political stability is for President Kim to reveal before the people unreservedly the full details of the secret funds he received from No."

It is a fait accompli, the proposal claimed, that Kim had received hundreds of billion won in slush funds from his predecessor during the 1992 presidential election and the inauguration of the current administration in 1993.

"The political circle is engulfed in confusion and confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties because of Kim's lie saying that he had not received even a penny from No," it added.

NCNP President Kim Tae-chung had earlier admitted that during his unsuccessful 1992 presidential bid, he received 2 billion won from No in campaign funds.

#### **Kim Tae-chung Predicts Realignment of Parties**

SK3011120795 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1151 GMT 30 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 30 (YONHAP) — President Kim Tae-chung of the main opposition National Congress for New Politics (NCNP) predicted

Thursday a realignment of political parties sometime after the general elections slated for next April but before the 1997 presidential election.

Speaking at meeting of those who recently joined his party, the opposition leader said the political realignment would be greatly influenced by which of the existing parties will win the general elections.

Commenting on the issue of constitutional revision, Kim said the NCNP's position is against constitutional revision but for appointing a special public prosecutor empowered to investigate the armed suppression of pro-democracy movements in Kwangju in May 1980.

"The important thing now is to install a special prosecutor, and if President Kim Yong-sam opposes it he will be taken as having no will to delve into the truths of the Kwangju incident" he stressed.

#### **More on Arrests, Questioning of Pomminyon Leaders**

SK3011010695 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 95 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Agency for National Security Planning said yesterday that questioning was underway for 29 members of the Pan-National Alliance for Fatherland's Reunification and Democracy or "Pomminyon" it arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law.

Those arrested included Kang Che-u, 75, vice chairman of the organization's southern headquarters, Vice Chairman Chon Chang-il, and other senior members of its provincial chapters, the agency said. The alliance was branded as enemy-benefitting organization.

They had demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. forces stationed here, the abrogation of the National Security Law and promoted North Korea's unification formula in violation of the law they aimed to repeal since August in 1993.

In February, they organized the southern headquarters of the alliance to push for the Aug. 15 meeting between the two Koreas, excluding the South's government.

The agency said that they contacted the alliance's northern headquarters by fax without government permission.

The Supreme Court ruled that the activities of the alliance were benefitting the North in 1992.

The agency were pursuing the alliance's other members jointly with police.



**South To Hold Field Maneuver Exercise***SK3011090895 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network  
in Korean 0800 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] A large-scale field maneuver exercise replacing the Team Spirit military exercise will be conducted next year. The ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff announced today that an independent large-scale field maneuver exercise will be conducted in the first half of 1996 as the ROK Army's independent operational capability was improved significantly during the past year since the ROK took over the peace-time operational control from the U.S. Army. Like the Team Spirit exercises, corps-level units will participate in the maneuver exercise and conduct two-sided exercises.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff added that to improve the efficiency of the field maneuver exercise, air-ground joint exercises with the Navy will be held every year on the east and west coasts.

**Launching of Mugunghwa 2 Satellite Postponed***SK2911131195 Seoul YONHAP in English  
1156 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) — Launching of South Korea's Mugunghwa No. 2 satellite, originally slated for Dec. 23, has been put off until Dec. 29, because a U.S. NASA satellite's launching had been delayed.

A Korea Telecom official said Wednesday that after the launching of the NASA's science satellite XTE, initially set for Dec. 4, was postponed until Dec. 10, McDonald Douglas Corp., the launching firm, recommended the postponement of Mugunghwa No. 2's launching until Dec. 29.

The Korean satellite is thus set to be launched some time between 7:15 to 9:28 PM Dec. 29 Korea time.

Mugunghwa No. 2 was transported by its manufacturer, Lockheed Martin, to the launching yard in the Cape Canaveral Air Force Base on Nov. 28, the official said.

**LG To Probe Subcontractors With Management Links***SK2911130195 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0645 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) — In a bid to eradicate irregularities in delivering goods between its affiliates and their subcontractors, the LG business group has decided to carry out a probe by the end of the month into subcontractors which have family links with the company's management, employees and shareholders, an LG spokesman said Wednesday.

Such a decision came from an instruction by group Chairman Ku Pon-mu, who wants to establish fair and transparent deals between his conglomerate's companies and their business partners as part of LG's desire for ethical management, the spokesman explained.

The investigation will target subcontractors which are being managed by relatives or in-laws of LG executives and senior employees and supplying goods to the group's affiliates, the source noted.

The conglomerate's business partners currently number 7,000, he stated.

**South Korean Elected APT Chief Executive***SK2911130495 Seoul YONHAP in English  
0746 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 29 (YONHAP) — A senior official of the Ministry of Information and Communications was elected Wednesday as chief executive of the Asia Pacific Telecommunity (APT), a regional body in charge of coordinating telecommunications networks and exchanging telecommunications technology, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Director General Yi Chong-sun of the international cooperation bureau will take office as executive director of the organization for a three-year term beginning in 1996, the source said.

Yi beat present Executive Director Sonoki of Japan in an election held at APT headquarters in Bangkok, the spokesman added.

The position entails taking charge of opening general assemblies of the APT and implementing works entrusted by the general assembly. It also requires a variety of administrative duties, including representing the organization at a variety of international telecommunications forums and managing technology exchange programs.

Established in 1979, APT has 28 members, with South Korea have joined as a founding member.

**Advisory Group Urges Less Protectionism***SK3011034795 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 95 p 8*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Government policy on small and medium-size companies should be oriented toward gaining a strong competitive edge rather than protecting them from competition, a leading economic scholar said recently.

In a meeting of the Policy Planning Committee of the Presidential Advisory Commission, Yi Kyu-uk, president of the Korea Institute for Industrial Economics and



Trade (KIET) said such policy changes are necessary in an era of open competition brought on by the launching of the World Trade Organization.

He noted that fair trade regulations will have to be revised to make it possible for small companies to compete effectively on a level footing through specialization and other innovative measures.

"It will no longer do to protect the boundaries of small companies from large enterprises since this will eventually lead to a continuous loss in their competitive edge in international marketplaces," he said.

Based on the guidelines of the WTO, the government should provide the tools for fostering qualified and skilled manpower and help develop small companies in rural areas, the KIET president said.

Yi went on to say that instead of offering the exclusive rights to certain businesses, the government must orient its policy toward assisting them in realizing their full potential.

"Along these lines, it would be desirable for the government to issue bonds for promoting small companies while offering other financial mechanisms for them to gain a strong footing in both local and foreign industries," he said.

Meanwhile, Pak Sang-hui, chairman of the Korea Federation of Small Business (KFSB), said more constructive measures, such as mechanisms for discounting commercial notes, must be introduced.

"Small companies should be at the center of the nation's efforts to promote such industries as capital goods to help them specialize and gain an upper hand in international markets," he explained.

Pak said for companies determined to engage in extensive research and development for new technologies, soft loans carrying an interest rate of less than 5 percent should be extended for periods of more than 10 years.

At the same time, for companies trying to convert into other businesses, tax exemptions and other supportive measures should be adopted to encourage them to make the necessary transformation to gain greater competitiveness, he added.

#### **ROK To Aid Firms in Developing FPD Industry**

SK3011015495 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 30 Nov 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government has decided to actively foster the FPD (flat panel display) industry, which produces such next-generation goods as video phones, personal computers and TVs that hang on walls.

Related to this, the government, academic and business circles will pour a total of 216 billion won (some \$276 million) into a "G- 7" project to develop up-to-date technology related to LCD (liquid crystal display) and PDP (plasma display panel) by the year 2001, a spokesman at the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) said yesterday.

According to the driving theory, FPD could be classified into LCD, PDP, FED (field emission display), ELD (electro luminescent display) and VFD (vacuum fluorescent display).

The world market volume of FPD, one of the three major next-generation electronics parts industries along with semi-conductors and electric cells, was estimated to be worth some \$7.8 billion in 1994, the spokesman said.

To secure a bigger share of the world's FPD market, whose volume is expected to reach some \$24.4 billion in 2000, the MOTIE and the Ministry of Science & Technology will extend financial and technological support to domestic companies engaging in the development of FPD technology, he said.

At present, 18 companies, including Samsung Electronics Co., Samsung Display Devices Co., LG Electronics Inc. and Daewoo Electronics Co., are participating in the FPD industry.

#### **Fishing Industry Urges Allowing Foreign Workers**

SK3011030995 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
30 Nov 95 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives has called on the government to permit them to take on foreign workers in order to solve the ever-worsening labor shortage on inshore fishing ships.

Representatives of the organization's 83 regional branches across the nation yesterday held a general assembly at the organization's headquarters in southern Seoul and adopted a statement in that regard.

In the statement, they said, "The inshore fishing industry has suffered from lack of manpower due to the widespread view that fishing is a difficult job, in addition to its management difficulties due to deficiency in fishing resources in neighboring seas."

Now the number of fishing ships with capacity of more than 30 tons which are subject to related laws total 4,400 and require 53,000 workers, but now they are short some 10,000 crewmen.

They asserted that it is unfair for the government not to permit the inshore industry to employ foreign workers while allowing them to work for deep-sea ships as well as in small and medium-sized industries.



**Burma****Indonesian Defense Minister, Party Arrive**

*BK2211152695 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese  
1330 GMT 22 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] An Indonesian military delegation led by General Edi Sudrajat, minister of defense and security of the Republic of Indonesia, and his wife arrived by a special aircraft at 1515 today for a goodwill visit at the invitation of Lieutenant General Min Thein, minister of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] Chairman's Office.

The delegation was welcomed at Yangon International Airport by Lt. Gen. Min Thein, minister of SLORC chairman's office, and his wife; U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; Brigadier General Saw Lwin, director of military training; Brig. Gen. Khin Maung Than, chairman of Yangon [Rangoon] Division Law and Order Restoration Council, and his wife; and responsible personnel.

Later, Lt. Gen. Min Thein, minister of SLORC chairman's office, received the visiting Indonesian minister of defense and security, Gen. Edi Sudrajat, and delegation at the Defense Services Guest House at No.20 Uyin Road at 1600 today.

**Conclude Visit 25 Nov**

*BK2511151195 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese  
1330 GMT 25 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] An Indonesian military delegation led by General Edi Sudrajat, minister of defense and security of the Republic of Indonesia, and his wife who arrived in Myanmar [Burma] on 22 November to pay a visit at the invitation of Lieutenant General Min Thein, minister of the State Law and Order Restoration Council Chairman's Office, left Yangon [Rangoon] by a special aircraft at 1115 today.

The delegation was seen of at the Yangon International Airport by Lt. Gen. Min Thein, and his wife; U Ohn Gyaw, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; responsible personnel of the Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Mohamed Sanusi, Indonesian ambassador to Myanmar, and his wife; Colonel Y.A. Hascaryo, Indonesian defense and military attache, and his wife; and responsible personnel.

**Aung San Suu Kyi Interviewed About Convention**

*BK2411020995 London BBC in Burmese  
to Burma 1345 GMT 22 Nov 95*

[BBC telephone interview with Aung San Suu Kyi, Dated 22 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear listeners. The adjourned National Convention will reconvene on 28 November. The National League for Democracy [NLD] was heard to have issued a statement on its position and view of the National Convention. Concerning this matter, BBC had a telephone interview with the opposition NLD leader, Aung San Suu Kyi. Aung San Suu Kyi explains as follows:

[Begin recording] [Aung San Suu Kyi] The majority of the people find the present set-up of the ongoing National Convention unacceptable. The main objective of the statement is since the majority of the people cannot accept the National Convention set-up, the NLD also finds it unacceptable. Therefore, we issued a statement calling for the need to hold discussions to bring about a National Convention acceptable to the majority.

[BBC Correspondent] Professor Yozo Yokota, special rapporteur of the United Nations Human Rights Commission, also mentioned in his report that the National Convention is not in accordance with democratic principles. What kind of changes to the National Convention would Aung San Suu Kyi propose for it to be in line with democratic principles?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] The reason for calling for talks is to discuss what kind of changes should be made to the National Convention. We can decide what changes should be and could be made only after holding talks.

[BBC Correspondent] What is the situation like for holding talks with the government?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] Regarding this matter, we will issue a statement later when the time comes. This statement will reflect our position on the National Convention. It is not in accord with the SLORC's [State Law and Order Restoration Council] Declaration No.1/90. All the political parties had to sign an agreement adhering to Declaration No.1/90. According to Declaration No.1/90, the drafting of the constitution is the responsibility of the elected representatives. The current National Convention is not in line with what was mentioned in Declaration No.1/90 and the procedure is also not democratic. For example, the delegates are not allowed to freely present their papers. The papers had to be presented to the Panel of Chairmen and scrutinized and changes were always made.



[BBC Correspondent] Does the NLD have any plans to attend the National Convention?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] At present, we have not decided whether to attend, and we cannot say we might not attend. .

[BBC Correspondent] If the NLD decides not to attend, what effect will it have on the National Convention?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] We see that the National Convention which is not in accord with the desires of the people will have an immediate adverse effect on the people. It will be our duty not to attend if the convention has an adverse effect on the people.

[BBC Correspondent] What are the future plans for national reconciliation?

[Aung San Suu Kyi] As we have said repeatedly, national reconciliation must begin with talks. It is impossible to achieve national reconciliation without holding talks. The final part of our statement says that if the National Convention continues in this manner we do not think it will help achieve national reconciliation, the emergence of a genuine democratic state, and the emergence of a new constitution acceptable to the majority. We can in no way accept the National Convention in this manner. We are constantly extending our invitation for talks and discussions in order to achieve national reconciliation. [end recording]

#### **More Reportage on NLD Boycott of Convention**

##### **NLD Leaders Explain Boycott**

*BK3011065195 London BBC in Burmese  
to Burma 1345 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[Dispatch from Rangoon by Marcia Phu, program officer of BBC Burmese Service]

[FBIS Translated Text] Local and foreign correspondents gathered at the lakeside residence of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi today and listened to explanations given by National League for Democracy [NLD] Chairman U Aung Shwe and General Secretary Aung San Suu Kyi on their party's decision not to attend the National Convention.

Aung Shwe explained that in its two letters addressed to top officers of the National Convention Commission, the NLD stated that if authorities hold talks with the NLD the objective of the convention to draft a constitution based on democratic principles could be achieved. However, in his opening speech yesterday, Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, did not make any reference to holding talks. Aung Shwe announced this as a reason for the NLD's decision not to attend the convention.

Aung Shwe said he had signed a letter to the National Convention Commission yesterday informing it of NLD's decision not to attend the National Convention until such time as a dialogue is held on national reconciliation, the genuine multiparty democracy system, and the drafting of a constitution which is supported and trusted by the people.

Aung San Suu Kyi explained it was not a last minute decision and that the NLD had been calling for reconciliation and review of convention procedures for the past three years. The NLD's demands are based on the conditions for holding a National Convention spelled out by the authorities in 1990. The government's announcement contained programs for establishing a multiparty democratic state. However, the government has never indicated its desire to hold talks with the NLD which won the 1990 elections.

Aung San Suu Kyi said if the NLD is not allowed to represent the views of the people now, they would have to ask why then was the election held in 1990. The views of the people are very clear. They want democracy. They want a constitution which safeguards their basic rights. It would be very regrettable and sad, indeed, if elections had been held in 1990 to hoodwink the people of Burma and the world.

Aung San Suu Kyi said they have never been confrontational. She said in fact the authorities have termed their repeated demand for dialogue as a confrontation. We want dialogue. We do not desire confrontation. We want to avoid confrontation. Only the refusal to hold a dialogue with those who hold different views and imprisoning them to silence them amount to confrontation. Holding a dialogue to thrash out differences of opinion and finding a solution acceptable to all concerned is a more democratic and cultured method.

The Burmese authorities have issued a statement today saying that they will not make any concession to the NLD. The National Convention Commission stated that the NLD decision is an attempt to undermine the successes of the convention achieved so far. The commission said the NLD's incessant demands for dialogue was unnecessary and claimed that these demands were made by a group of so-called NLD leaders who wanted to bypass the government.

Today's issue of MYANMAR ALIN described the NLD action as a total abandonment of and opposition to national interest. Aung San Suu Kyi rejected such criticism, saying that at the moment the NLD has only said that they will not be attending the convention until such time as a proper dialogue has been successfully achieved. She said her party has categorically stated that it has no intention of undermining the National



Convention and that it wanted changes that would be acceptable to the people of Burma. The National Convention drafting the state constitution will determine the destiny of the nation and as such it should have the trust and support of the people. She said, so far there is no indication that the Burmese people support the convention.

Aung San Suu Kyi called on the people, especially the students, to be strong in spirit, patient, and calm. At present, the government authorities say they will continue to hold the National Convention without the participation of the NLD.

#### **Myo Nyunt Comments on Boycott**

*BK2911165395 Rangoon TV Myanmar Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[Opening address by Lieutenant General Myo Nyunt, minister of religious affairs and chairman of the National Convention Convening Commission [NCCC], at the plenary session of the National Convention held on 29 November in the President's Residence Compound, Rangoon — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Esteemed National Convention delegates:

The ongoing National Convention has adopted six objectives — the non-disintegration of the union; the non-disintegration of national solidarity; the perpetuation of national sovereignty; the emergence of a genuine multiparty system; the promotion of the lawkapala principles of justice, liberty, and equality; and the participation of the defense services in the national political leadership role of the future state — and the delegates from eight groups have worked together in the discussions, have presented reports, and participated in prescribing the basic principles. I have also briefly explained the achievements gained to date as a result of our cooperation. In my address, I have expressed the importance of the National Convention from various angles and the need for cooperation and patience for a smooth change to a multiparty democracy system in our country. Although I forewarned about the change, I have seen that the delegates from the National League for Democracy [NLD] have not attended the National Convention, giving preference to their party's objectives rather than the National Convention's; their main reason for this is the non-mention of a meeting between the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] and the NLD in my speech yesterday.

Delegates: Our National Convention has adopted concise objectives and is working to adopt basic principles for the future state. A political party's intention to meet with the SLORC is not relevant to the National

Convention. It does not comply with the National Convention's duties. But the NLD's wrongful action giving preference to the party's matters without regard to the National Convention undermines the convention. In our pursuit of the development of the country, the emergence of a multiparty system, and to uphold the three national causes, there is no reason to abandon the noble objectives and procedures of the National Convention just because a single political party has boycotted it. We would like to state clearly that we will continue with the esteemed delegates and complete the National Convention while safeguarding the fruits of our achievement.

Delegates: Because of unavoidable circumstances, I would like to explain the NLD's breach of discipline and conduct regarding matters that were agreed beforehand. During the preliminary meetings held from 23 June to 10 July 1992, NLD Chairman U Aung Shwe discussed and approved the participation of delegates from political parties, elected representatives, national races, peasants, workers, technocrats and intelligentsia, civil service personnel, and other special invitees. Since they agreed with the selection, NLD Delegate Leader Aung Shwe and NLD delegates were with us even up to yesterday.

During this period Daw Suu Kyi, who was held under house arrest for national security reasons, was released on 10 July 1995. This person, just after her release, held interviews with local and foreign journalists and her attitudes toward the National Convention came out. In her interview with 35 journalists on 12 July she noted that the National Convention is only in name and that she had no objections to it. She said she would hold talks with her colleagues and issue a press release. In her interview with foreign journalists on 14 July, she said she did not like the way the National Convention has been carried out and that many things needed to be changed and should be changed. At another interview with local and foreign reporters on 24 July 1995, she noted that the NLD is still a legal political party and cannot undermine its unity, but that some differences in opinion do exist. For example, Aung Shwe attended the National Convention from the very beginning and he is still attending, so we have differences of opinion here; this expresses her attitude towards the National Convention. She told Japanese reporters on 9 September 1995 that there would be a press release concerning the National Convention. In viewing these facts, it can be seen that her opposition to the National Convention emerged soon after her release from house arrest. This is evident by her premeditated ill-will to destroy the National Convention. It can be seen that her views on the National Convention were issued on 22 November 1995. In that statement, she criticized the procedures



and discussions of the National Convention and noted that national reconciliation could not be achieved and genuine democracy could not emerge and we would not get the constitution that the people desired if the current procedures were continued.

While she was criticizing the National Convention, Miss Madeleine Albright, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, arrived on 9 September 1995 and held private talks with her. Since then, she has taken a stronger stance against the National Convention. Miss Albright herself, in her interview with reporters in Bangkok, Thailand, said she had pressured the Myanmar [Burmese] Government to hold talks with Suu Kyi. She also revealed that she learned from Suu Kyi that Suu Kyi does not recognize the National Convention and it has no political essence.

Just a day before the National Convention Plenary Session, on 27 November 1995, the NLD demanded the National Convention's opinion and answer as to whether their demand for a meeting would be approved. They also demanded that the reply be made no later than 28 November and sent the letter to U Aung Toe, chairman of the National Convention Convening Work Committee.

Delegates, the National Convention did not begin recently. In fact, it began on 9 January 1993 with step-by-step systematic discussions on chapter headings, the presentation of proposals, and the prescription of basic principles. The esteemed delegates must have heard that during this period the NLD delegates presented thousands of proposal papers. In their proposals, the NLD agreed with some proposals, presented some suggestions, and had some disagreements. Although there had been coordination and cooperation among the delegate groups, as I mentioned before, the NLD has abruptly changed its attitude. In analyzing the NLD's change in attitude, the basic principles achieved by the National Convention do not agree with the aspiration of the political party to cancel the principles, reorganize the convention with delegates of their choice in order to prescribe their own principles, prescribe convention procedures to suit their purposes, or call for a meeting to propose these changes. These demands are seen as an act of premeditated ill will to destroy the successes achieved by the National Convention so far.

Delegates, I conclude by urging the esteemed delegates who are present to work together for the successful completion of the National Convention with a view to benefiting the country and the people.

### **Opposition Appeals for International Support**

*LD2911114095 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 1030 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[From the "International Report" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Burma's opposition has for the first time directly appealed for international support in its showdown with the military over a new constitution. National League for Democracy [NLD] delegates walked out of the constitutional convention when the regime refused to open talks on complaints that it is undemocratic and unaccepted by the people. The regime today reopened the convention, ignoring pleas for any change, angrily accusing the league of forsaking national interests while willfully disrupting the convention for its own benefit. Evan Williams reports from Rangoon.

[Begin recording] [Williams] The government's tough response has been taken by some as the first move for a crackdown on Suu Kyi's opposition. Convention chair Gen Myo Nyunt opened today's session with a list of complaints about the NLD, accusing it of deliberately trying to mar the process, against the national interest. No changes will be made, he said, indicating no dialogue will be opened.

In a letter to the government, NLD chairman Aung Shwe says the opposition will not return to that convention until the regime opens talks on creating a democratic constitution.

[Aung Shwe] We do not believe that the national convention will be able to (?serve) the country or to [words indistinct] for drawing up a constitution that would ensure genuine multiparty democracy unless there is a dialogue with the NLD.

[Williams] Special army guards have now been posted outside his house and those of two other key NLD leaders amid speculation they could soon be arrested. Vice chairman Tin Oo, released from five years' jail just in March, says he thinks the regime is in fact preparing to arrest the top leaders and possibly a large number of delegates, but Suu Kyi is sticking to her guns. She says the military is breaching its own declaration that elected MPs will have a free role in writing Burma's new constitution, and that's not happening.

[Suu Kyi] The authorities did not at any time show any willingness to talk to the National League for Democracy as the winning party of the 1990 elections. Now, if the NLD is not allowed to represent the views of the people — and the views of the people are very clear: they want democracy, they want a constitution that will defend their basic rights — then we have to ask, why



were the elections held in 1990? It would be a pity if we were to come to the conclusion that the elections were held merely to deceive the people of Burma and of the world.

[Williams] Denying regime accusations of provocation, Suu Kyi says it's far more provocative to silence the people by jailing them and says the opposition is willing to work with the military, if they would only open talks.

[Suu Kyi] If the authorities had been prepared to have discussions with us we could have put our views to them privately and thrashed out our differences. But the authorities were not keen on such (decisions).

[Williams] And she has revealed the opposition's trump card — while the main body of elected MPs withdraws from the regime's convention, the army's new constitution will be robbed of any lingering credibility it may have had.

[Suu Kyi] It's not a matter of what we can possibly do; it's what will become of such a national convention. And we would like to ask how the international community will be able to accept that this national convention has the will of the people behind it and that any constitution produced by such a national convention has the support of the people.

[Williams] Western diplomats agree that if the NLD stays out, the bill will lose any lingering credibility as a basis for government. That could still force the regime to open talks with the opposition, but so far it shows no sign of wanting to compromise and that means Suu Kyi's vulnerable opposition movement may be forced to take another step to increase pressure further. She insists that does not mean calling the people onto the streets, but she might not have to if the regime launches a crackdown to spark a security problem itself. NLD officials are, meanwhile, considering their next moves on a range of options from being jailed to having the party declared illegal. [end recording]

#### **Suppression of Drug Production, Trade Viewed**

*BK2411105295 Rangoon THE NEW LIGHT OF MYANMAR in English 8 Nov 95 p 6*

[Editorial: "Combating The Social Scourge"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Newspapers often carry news reports of the seizure of narcotic drugs and derivatives in various quantities. In some cases, an initial seizure of small amounts led to a haul of large quantities. This has been due mainly to dedicated and concerted efforts of the anti-drug agents and wholehearted support of the public. A case in point was that last month in Mongshu area; a total of 5.4 kilos of heroin was seized in a follow-up investigation and operation.

In such cases, severe action as provided under the existing laws was taken against the culprits. In some cases, vehicles and equipment involved in the cases were confiscated. Similar preventive action continues throughout the Union of Myanmar [Burma] and at the same time the fight against narcotic drugs is being waged on all fronts.

Realizing the magnitude of the problem, the State Law and Order Restoration Council has taken measures to suppress the narcotic drugs problem right from the source, production of drugs. While destroying opium poppy fields in the border areas it has provided the opium poppy growers there alternative means to earn their living along with development projects for the areas.

Armed groups in border areas came to realize the goodwill of the government. Eventually, they have returned to the legal fold to undertake development projects in their respective areas joining hands with the government. Today, 15 armed groups are actively engaged in the development projects in the respective areas.

However, there remains the drug trafficking group of Khun Sa. The Myanmar Armed Forces have been mounting major offensives against the group. And since end of 1988, there have been 823 engagements with the group. In these clashes 16 officers and 567 other ranks from the Armed Forces sacrificed their lives for the country, 55 officers and 1,744 other ranks were wounded.

Myanmar is doing this duty not only as national responsibility but also as the duty to humanity. And the men of Myanmar Armed Forces have sacrificed life and limb so that the world may be rid of the scourge of narcotic drugs.

For years, our fight against narcotic drugs went on self-reliance basis. Up to now, we have been able to convince those inside and outside the country of our determination to eliminate this social scourge. With due appreciation followed by appropriate cooperation from inside and outside the country we will be in a better position to fight the global enemy of narcotic drugs. Anyway the fight against the scourge will be carried on.



## **Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore**

### **Malaysia**

#### **Chilean President Discusses Ship-Building Study**

*BK2411022095 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television  
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 22 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Malaysia will make in-depth studies on the proposal to establish a three-way ship building joint venture with Chile and the Philippines. Chilean President Eduardo Frei Ruiz Tagle discussed this during his meeting with Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed in Kuala Lumpur today. Following the meeting, Datuk Abdul Halim Ali, deputy secretary general to the Foreign Ministry, briefed journalists on the outcome of the talks between the two leaders.

[Begin Abdul Halim's recording] We are going to set up tripartite cooperation in ship building. This is a special project proposed by the Chilean President who has just visited the Philippines where held talks with President Ramos. Basically, President Ramos has agreed to tripartite cooperation. On our part, we welcome the proposal and will make an in-depth study on the matter. [end recording]

Present at the talks were Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, foreign minister; Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, minister of international trade and industry; Datuk Law Hieng Ding, minister of science, technology and environment; and Datuk Abang Abu Bakar, minister in the Prime Minister's Department.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jose Miquel, Economics Minister Alvaro Garcia, Agriculture Minister Emiliano Ortega, and several senior government officers were also present at the talks.

Chile has also consented to landing rights for Malaysian Airlines, MAS, flights in Santiago via Buenos Aires in Argentina. The rights were agreed upon with Chile under the fifth freedom arrangement.

Malaysia and Chile are expected to sign a technical and scientific cooperation accord to expand trade. So far the volume of trade between Malaysia and Chile is 400 million ringgit.

#### **Ends State Visit, Leaves for PRC**

*BK2311105795 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia  
in English 0800 GMT 23 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In Kuala Lumpur today, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed made a farewell call on Chilean President Eduardo Frei Ruiz Tagle.

President Frei arrived on Tuesday for a three-day state visit to enhance existing ties between Malaysia and Chile. The visit was also intended to expand bilateral economic cooperation and trade.

Both Malaysia and Chile are members of Nonaligned Movement, G-15 [Group of 15], and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

Earlier President Frei was conferred an honorary doctor in law by the National University at Bangi, near Kuala Lumpur.

Later, the Chilean President was granted an audience with the Yang di-Pertuan Agong [Paramount Ruler] Tuanku Ja'afar at Parliament House before flying off to Beijing.

#### **Agreement on Double Taxation Signed With UAE**

*BK3011135495 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES  
in English 29 Nov 95 p 29*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Malaysia and the United Arab Emirates [UAE] yesterday signed an agreement to avoid double taxation and prevent fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income.

The agreement will determine the extent to which both countries may tax income and eliminate international double taxation through the exemption of matching credit, as well as tax sparing credit to provide certainty to prospective investors from both countries.

Signing for Malaysia was Deputy Finance Minister Datuk Wong See Wah, while the UAE was represented by its Minister of State for Finance and Industry, Ahmad Humayyid al-Tayir.

Wong said the agreement would lead towards stronger bilateral relations as well as facilitate trade between Malaysia and UAE.

"With the signing of this agreement, the harmful effects of international double taxation on the exchange of goods and services as well as movements of capital and technology would be avoided in order to accelerate the development of economic, industrial, financial and any other related activities between our countries," he said at the agreement signing ceremony in Kuala Lumpur.

UAE is Malaysia's largest trading partner in West Asia.

Last year, Malaysia's exports to the country stood at RM [Malaysian ringgit] 1.3 billion, which included palm oil, sawn timbre, television and sound recorders, furniture and electrical apparatus.



Malaysia's imports from UAE in the same period amounted to RM42 million. Among the imported items were fertilisers, petroleum products and aluminium.

In his speech, Ahmad Humayyid said he considers Malaysia an excellent place to invest.

In addition, he said the country's capital market has strong potential, which will provide the foundation for long-term investments.

### Cambodia

#### Japan Signs Agreement on Broadcasting Aid 21 Nov

*BK2411144395 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI  
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 24 Nov 95 p 12*

[Report by Visal]

[FBIS Translated Text] An agreement on the study of aid to enhance Cambodian broadcasting was signed in Phnom Penh on 21 November by Khieu Kanharit, state secretary for information, and Takumi Ueshima, deputy director of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) office.

Answering a request by the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia, the Japanese Government has decided to send an official Japanese mission led by Takumi Ueshima to Cambodia to find ways to help strengthen and expand broadcasting here.

The mission, which arrived on 13 November, will continue to stay and work in Cambodia until 9 December 1995.

The signing of the agreement on the study of aid to enhance Cambodian broadcasting is the result of a study previously conducted by Japan and Cambodia.

The Japanese side will help build a high-technology television station in Phnom Penh. It will also help restore the television station in Sihanoukville as well as boost and improve the station's broadcasting with new equipment. The construction and restoration of the two stations will be completed in 1997.

At the signing ceremony, Information Minister Ieng Muli and State Secretary for Information Khieu Kanharit said he shared the view that the Japanese Government's aid is the most important initial step in enhancing broadcasting for the people in the Kingdom of Cambodia. The objective is in line with the national reconciliation and national construction policy and the policy of supplying social news and providing education in democracy and human rights in a timely fashion, when our broadcasting is sufficiently as strong as those in other developing countries.

On behalf of the Japanese side, Ueshima expressed great pleasure with the success of the nine-day cooperation between the two countries on the study. He reaffirmed that the Japanese Government would strive to enhance the Kingdom of Cambodia's broadcasting in a speedy and timely fashion.

Sieng Lapresse [Information Ministry spokesman] said the Japanese side has not determined the funds to strengthen and expand Cambodian broadcasting yet. He added, however, that what we will receive will be ten times better than what we have now.

Sieng Lapresse disclosed that according to the agreement, the Japanese side will train teams of Cambodian technicians to operate the modern equipment at the new television station as well.

#### Investment Law Said 'Boon' for Foreign Investors

*BK2811101595 Phnom Penh THE CAMBODIA  
TIMES in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 95*

[Report by Kongkea: "King's Investment Law a Boon for Foreign Investors" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh — The passing of the Kingdom's Investment Law means the country has now a lot to offer to business ventures from overseas, with a potential lucrative reward for those who are willing to put their investments here.

State Secretary of Finance Sun Chantol who said this when addressing the OAV Export Promotion Seminar, at Sofitel Hotel on November 10, 1995.

"We look forward to greater international and local participation in Cambodia, and are ready to do whatever is necessary to facilitate your endeavour here," the Secretary said.

Underlying the Government's earnestness in promoting the Kingdom as an investment centre is the Investment Law, which guarantees the safety and security of foreign investments.

It also has provisions on the payment for imports, the repayment on the principal amount and interest on international loans, payment of royalties and management fees, and the repatriation of profits and capital investments.

"The Investment Law is the initial instrument that will help Cambodia develop and find its place among the developed countries of the world," Chantol said.

Since the passing of the law in 1994, more than US\$2 billion worth of foreign direct investments have been approved by the Council for the Development of Cambodia. According to Chantol, the law has been augmented,



and now provides for nine per cent corporate tax, tax holidays of up to two years, free repatriation of profits, guarantees on the absence of price controls, and no withholding tax on dividends.

He said that the country is hopeful of securing Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status from the United States in the near future. It has already qualified for Generalised System Preferences (GSP) privileges from more than 26 countries, including countries of the European Union, Japan, Canada and Australia.

**Sihanouk on 'Current Serious Political Situation'**

*BK2511141495 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI  
KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 25 Nov 95 p 1*

[Report by Seiha]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted on seizure of guns from Prince Norodom Sirivut's house]

His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, king of Cambodia, stressed in a statement, dated 23 November, that he was opposed to slander. The statement read: "... [ellipses as published] The current serious political situation in Cambodia has ensued from the power struggle between King Sihanouk (sic), Prince Norodom Ranariddh (sic), and His Excellency Hun Sen (sic). The struggle has resulted in Prince Norodom Sirivut's becoming a victim (sic)." His majesty the king asserted that he has never engaged in a power struggle and has never sought power at all.

In the same statement, the king pointed out: "The newspapers, which I have continuously defended so they they may gain full freedom, should judge me and talk about me with fairness and integrity as educated people rather than to conquer me by slurring and ridiculing me."

After privately expressing its opinions, the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] Party seems to be composed now. The party steering committee has issued a statement fully supporting the initiative by Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh to solve the complicated problem of Prince Kromkhun being accused of attempting to assassinate Samdech Hun Sen. The statement, dated 21 November and received by REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA on 23 November, stresses: "The Steering Committee of the FUNCINPEC Party wishes to express profound gratitude to the prince party chairman, who has successfully solved, with clear-sightedness and shrewdness, the aforementioned serious problem through peaceful means and according to the law of the Kingdom of Cambodia. This is an important

factor in promoting national development and national unification."

**Sirivut's Lawyer 'Confident' of Acquittal**

*BK2911083695 Hong Kong AFP in English  
0719 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PHNOM PENH, Nov 29 (AFP) — The French lawyer leading Prince Norodom Sirivut's defense team said Wednesday he was confident the prince would be acquitted on charges related to his alleged involvement in an assassination plot against second Prime Minister Hun Sen.

"If the rights of the defendant are perfectly respected and if the court is following the laws, I am quite confident of the outcome of the trial," said Michel Pitron, an attorney with the Parisian firm of Gide, Loyrette and Nouel.

Asked whether he thought the prince would get a fair hearing, Pitron, a friend of the prince's family, said he would "be extremely vigilant to check that all rights of the prince (are) respected."

He added that efforts to get the prince released on bail were "a possibility."

Prince Sirivut, the half-brother of King Norodom Sihanouk, is now in custody charged with terrorism, criminal conspiracy and attempting to "destroy" the government.

An investigation into the charges that could take as long as six months is now underway by a judge who will decide whether or not there is enough evidence to bring the case to trial.

If convicted, the prince could face life in prison.

Pitron, who deals mainly with business law and has written a book titled "Investing in Indochina," will represent Prince Sirivut along with two respected Cambodian lawyers, Say Boray, the president of the newly-founded Cambodian Bar Association, and Heng Chy, a former judge.

Under Cambodian law, criminal defendants must be represented by Cambodian lawyers, though foreign lawyers are permitted to assist.

Pitron, who arrived in Cambodia Monday and was to return to Paris Wednesday afternoon, said he could not yet comment on the charges against the prince because he had not yet seen all the evidence.

He said he would return to Cambodia "when necessary" to check on the status of the case.



Pitron, who visited the prince where he is in custody at the Ministry of Interior on Tuesday, described Prince Sirivut as in good spirits and thinking about his defense.

The prince, who is also the secretary-general of the royalist FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful and Cooperative Cambodia] party, has denied any wrongdoing.

#### **FUNCINPEC Official Views Party Race**

**BK2711100295 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI**  
**KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 26 Nov 95 pp 1, 2**

[Report by Kroesna]

[FBIS Translated Text] Ahmat Yahya, a high-ranking FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] official and a people's representative for Phnom Penh constituency, inadvertently told reporters outside the National Assembly Conference Hall on the morning of 23 November that many people covet the position of party secretary general once held by Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut. Yahya refused to name the people who want this job. He stressed that this position was coveted even before the prince got into trouble; now that the seat is vacant, it is coveted by many.

It is known that the position of FUNCINPEC secretary general was previously held by Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut. Some people believe that in this position he leaned toward Sam Rangsi, an enemy of FUNCINPEC Chairman Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh. There were rumors that Prince Kromkhun Sirivut might be removed from his position by the party because of his support for his friend Sam Rangsi.

Prince Kromkhun Norodom Sirivut, 45, is a former minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation and a people's representative for Kompong Cham constituency. He was stripped of his parliamentary immunity by the National Assembly on 21 November for his involvement in an assassination attempt against Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen. He is being detained by the Phnom Penh City tribunal.

According to the FUNCINPEC hierarchy, among the deputy secretaries general, Pao Bunsroe is first in line, followed by Loy Simchheang, Chap Nhalivut, Nguon Soeu (already resigned) [to join Sam Rangsi's Khmer Nation Party], Khov Mengheang, and Phang Lenghuot. It is not yet known who will take over this position. Another high-ranking FUNCINPEC official told REAKSMEI KAMPUCHEA that this issue has not yet been discussed because there has been no court ruling on whether Prince Norodom Sirivut is guilty. An acting official could be chosen during the prince's

absence, however. This will also affect the issue of the prince's replacement in the National Assembly. According to the namelist in the election registry, Chen Sambo is the next person.

Ahmat Yahya seemed unhappy with this situation in which the number of party officials keeps decreasing. He said that in the end, the number of officials will be "zero."

#### **Officials Suspended Pending Embezzlement Probe**

**BK2811095295 Phnom Penh THE CAMBODIA**  
**TIMES in English 26 Nov-2 Dec 95**

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Phnom Penh — Eight Ministry of Interior Officials have been suspended from their positions pending an investigation into US\$2 million in missing government funds, a senior ministry official said. The eight men, including the police general in charge of visa renewals for foreigners, and his deputy, are suspected of pocketing large amounts of money from visa renewal fees, said Ho Sok, the secretary of state for the Ministry of Interior.

"We just need to check for irregularities and we will also find justice for them," he said. "We are not accusing them of being corrupt until the investigation is over."

It was reported earlier by another newspaper that five ministry officials were suspected of stealing up to US\$2 million from the department's coffers.

"We don't know yet what happened, but we need to see justice for (the men) as well as the Government," co-Minister of Interior Yu Hokkri was quoted as saying.

An investigation into the matter ordered by Chief of National Police Hok Langdi is expected to be completed within a month.

#### **New National Bank Deputy Governor Appointed**

**BK3011045795 Phnom Penh REAKSMEI**  
**KAMPUCHEA in Cambodian 30 Nov 95 pp 1, 4**

[Report by Pranit]

[FBIS Translated Text] The Royal Government of Cambodia has appointed Madame Sum Nipha as the new deputy governor of the National Bank of Cambodia to replace Chulong Somura, who resigned on 13 September this year.

Sum Nipha is the wife of Say Bori, former State Secretary for Relations with Parliament. She is an experienced banker and had worked for the Banque Rivaud in Paris, France, for several years. She was a



senior officer at the National Bank of Cambodia. Shortly after the war broke out in 1975, she fled the country and went to live in France.

It is worth noting that Say Bori, who has resigned as State Secretary for Relations with Parliament to become the president of the Cambodian Bar Association, is from the Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party. According to the power sharing formula adopted by the current two ruling major parties in Cambodia, the post of deputy bank governor should go to the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] party while that of bank governor should go to the Cambodian People's Party.

Nevertheless, Prince Krompreah Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC party and first prime minister of the Kingdom of Cambodia, has said that people from whatever party can be equally appointed to a position or be a cabinet minister if they are competent and really willing to serve the country.

### Indonesia

**Lisbon Blamed for East Timorese Asylum Attempts**  
*BK1811124895 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian*  
0721 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta [as received], 18 Nov (ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said during a news conference on the sidelines of the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] meeting in Osaka on Friday that Lisbon had "encouraged" a number of East Timor youths to jump over the fences of foreign embassies in Jakarta to leave for Portugal.

According to foreign news agencies, the foreign minister said that Portugal had not done much to support tripartite dialogues between Jakarta and Lisbon under the auspices of the UN secretary general to seek a solution the East Timor issue.

There have been six tripartite dialogues.

"You need two hands to clap. We have been clapping with one hand, and the other hand is motionless except encouraging a number of East Timor youths to jump over fences," he said. [passage omitted]

**Timorese Trying To Flee to Australia Questioned**  
*BK2311141595 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian*  
0916 GMT 23 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dili, 23 Nov (ANTARA) — Police Colonel Andreas Sugianto, chief of the East Timor Area Police, has said 35 East Timor "boat people" forced the skipper and crew of motorized vessel Tasi Diak-114 to sail to Australia on 18 November 1995.

"Initially, the 35 East Timor told the owner of Tasi Diak-114 that they wanted to go to Kisar Island (Maluku), but during the voyage they forced the skipper to sail to Australia," he told reporters in Dili on Thursday.

The East Timor Area Police chief made the remarks following an attempt by 35 East Timor boat people to sail to Australia. They were later stranded on Be Aco Coast, Viqueque District, about 280 kilometers to the east of Dili. [passage omitted]

"The motorized vessel Tasi Diak-114 was stranded on Be Aco Coast due to a very strong wave. Security personnel arrived after the crew informed them of the incident," he added.

He said the security personnel later took the 35 people, who failed to flee to Australia, to the headquarters of the East Timor Area Police in Dili.

"We are questioning them. They are all safe and sound," he added.

Replying to a question on their motive in fleeing to Australia, the area police chief said the police are questioning the persons concerned.

"As far as we know, the 35 people were 'spontaneously' tempted to work in Australia following information that Australia is offering a better life," he said.

He added the police are unable to confirm what the motives of the 35 people's flight attempt are as they are still being questioned. "Wait for the outcome of the investigation," he said.

### Timorese Youth Seek Refuge 'Out of Desperation'

*LD1811110995 Lisbon Radio Renascenca*  
in Portuguese to Europe 0900 GMT 18 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Another five East Timorese refugees are due to arrive in Lisbon this afternoon after taking refuge at the French Embassy in Jakarta. We spoke this morning to Ramos Horta, the East Timorese resistance spokesman, who is in Japan for the APEC conference. He told us that the only reason why so many young East Timorese leave their homes and ask for asylum is persecution and repression:

[Begin Ramos Horta recording] Those young people who take refuge in embassies and ask to go to Portugal or other countries are doing it out of desperation. Traditionally, the East Timorese are very attached to their homes, relatives, and values. There is no such thing as an East Timorese leaving home without great pressure or as a last resort. [end recording]

Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas has accused Portugal of encouraging the East Timorese to take



refuge at Western embassies in Jakarta. Ramos Horta says this is not true:

[Begin Ramos Horta recording] Portugal has no role at all in this. On the contrary, Portuguese diplomacy has always been very careful when handling the subject. I feel that accusing Portugal of encouraging these young East Timorese to take refuge in embassies is an excuse from someone who is desperate. [end recording]

**Alatas Comments on East Timorese Youths' Exodus**  
*BK2211140995 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian*  
0909 GMT 22 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 22 Nov (ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Ali Alatas says the government has evidence that the recent exodus of dozens of East Timorese youths was masterminded by certain foreign groups.

"Obviously some people are behind their exodus. It is very likely that elements of the Portuguese Government are behind it even though they claim they know nothing about it," he said to reporters at Jakarta's Merdeka Palace on Wednesday.

Alatas stated this when he was asked to comment on the exodus of dozens of East Timorese youths, who claimed they were being persecuted by the authorities.

Alatas said none of the embassies have given political asylum to the youths who forced their way onto their compounds. The youths finally left for Portugal with the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The pattern of the youths' departure has been repeated several times. Foreign embassies which the youths approached for political asylum include those of the United States, Japan, and France.

Alatas said groups opposed to East Timor's integration into Indonesia, including one led by Ramos Horta and his friends, may also be behind the youths' exodus. This can be seen from the English-language letters requesting political asylum which the youths themselves cannot read. Alatas added that the Portuguese Government will eventually feel the burden of accommodating these youths, whose numbers continue to swell.

"We heard reports that several East Timorese youths had expressed a desire to return after staying there for some time. However, they are ashamed to tell their friends," said Alatas. The minister said the youths will certainly not enjoy life in that country. Now they must stay in cramped rooms with several people.

Alatas said the recent riots in East Timor were actually caused by socioeconomic problems, but they were politicized to appear as political unrest.

"Portugal has exploited such situations to launch its propaganda campaign and boost its image," said Alatas. He said that Portugal's move is in fact contrary to the resolution reached at the last tripartite meeting attended by Indonesia and Portugal under UN auspices.

**Suharto Says No Referendum System in East Timor**  
*BK2911083395 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian*  
29 Nov 95

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS — President Suharto reiterated that the East Timor issue cannot possibly be resolved by a referendum system, because such a system does not exist in the Indonesian political dictionary. Meanwhile, the special region status that can be given to East Timor is only equal to that given to other regions.

Dr. Amien Rais, chairman of the Muhammadiyah Muslim Organization, was quoting President Suharto after having an audience with the head of state at the Merdeka Presidential Palace in Jakarta on Tuesday, 28 November. Dr. Amien was accompanied by seven board members of the organization. They were Yahya Muhaimin, Lukman Harun, Syafii Maarif, Sutrisno Muhdam, Ramli Thaha, Muklas Abror, and Rusdi Hamka. They reported to President Suharto on the success of the organization's congress held in Banda Aceh recently.

Responding to a question from Lukman Harun, Dr. Amien stated that President Suharto stressed that as far as Indonesia is concerned, the East Timor issue is resolved. "Due to this, President Suharto reiterated that it is not stated in the Indonesian political dictionary that a referendum will be held in East Timor. This is because the issue has been settled," Dr. Amien said.

Continuing, he said that the president is calling on every group to remain calm, think wisely, and look toward facing the issue. "Mr. Suharto said that it is funny that the outside world has recognized Indonesia's development achievements, and in fact, Indonesia has been lauded for its success in several matters, but somehow, when it comes to the East Timor issue, a negative picture is given about Indonesia," Dr. Amien said. [passage omitted on negotiations for special region status to be given to East Timor]

**ABRI Contacts Papua New Guinea About Hostages**  
*BK2211045895 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian*  
2206 GMT 21 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, 21 Nov (ANTARA) — The ABRI [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia] General Headquarters has contacted the Papua New



Guinea Defense Force to coordinate bilateral action after a security disturbance movement called OPM [Free Papua Movement] took a number of Ikcan Baru villagers hostage in the Waropko subdistrict of Merauke, Irian Jaya.

"ABRI has contacted the Papua New Guinea Defense Force to coordinate bilateral action against the security disturbance movement, while an operation to free the villagers continues," Brigadier General Suwarno Adiwijoyo, head of the ABRI Information Center, told AN-TARA in Jakarta on Tuesday evening.

The head of the ABRI Information Center said ABRI took this action after the security disturbance movement attempted to herd the hostages to the border. This action conforms with a common consensus between the Republic of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea on handling border problems.

Suwarno made the remarks after the OPM attacked Ikcan Baru on 9 November and took 200 local residents hostage.

A hostage was eventually shot dead by the OPM. Panujianto B.E. [Bachelor of Engineering], a surveyor and topographer of the Technical Development Directorate of the Directorate General of Works of the Department of Public Works, was found dead on 19 November. This followed an armed clash between an ABRI unit and the OPM on 14 November.

Suwarno said personnel of the local military district were pursuing the security disturbance movement in order to free the hostages.

"We are aware of their attempt to reach the border, but we are facing obstacles such as difficult terrain; therefore, vehicles are not being used in the operation," he said.

Regarding the extent of coordination with the Papua New Guinea Defense Force, Suwarno said diplomatically that the joint agreement stipulated how much ABRI could do.

"Obviously, our relations with the Papua New Guinea Defense Force are very good," he said briefly.

Regarding the background of the OPM's action, Suwarno merely offered a brief comment on their motive. "They belong to a security disturbance movement. They are surely just troublemakers," the former chief of staff of the Siliwangi Third Military Region said.

The head of the ABRI Information Center was unable to confirm mass media reports on the number of hostages being held by OPM. Based on a report he has received, there are only about 30 hostages. [passage omitted]

**Navy Holds Philippine Fishermen in North Maluku**  
*BK3011134595 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian*  
30 Nov 95

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Text] Manado, KOMPAS — A total of 40 Filipino fishermen suspected to have been stealing fish in the territorial waters of North Maluku are now being investigated by the naval security personnel of the fourth Naval Base in Bitung. They were detained after the KRI [Republic of Indonesia Ship] Teluk Jakarta caught them stealing fish in North Maluku waters on Saturday, 25 November last week.

Navy Colonel Joko Muljanto, commandant of the fourth Naval Base in Bitung, told KOMPAS on Tuesday, 28 November, that the fishermen were using four boats to catch fish in the territorial waters illegally.

"At first the fishermen made an attempt to escape, but the KRI Teluk Jakarta was quicker and immediately blocked the fishing boats," he said.

The four boats, with several kilograms of fish, have been seized by the authorities for evidence. The investigation into the case of the foreign fishermen is being conducted by naval security personnel. "We are only carrying out the investigation; the court will judge whether they are guilty or not," he added.

In the meantime, the KRI Teluk Jakarta have been able to "catch" six fishing boats. Three of them are from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the Philippines respectively. According to the commandant, the foreign fishing boats have violated one article in the coordinated fishing agreement stated in their fishing permits. However, he considers the offense as a small matter; there is therefore no need for any further legal process.

The other three boats belong to Indonesian businessmen whose fishing permits are still under process. "The agent in Bitung has proved that the boats are waiting for the issuance of permits for their activities; there is no therefore need to charge them in court, he said.

The commandant has reiterated that the foreign fishing boats are using ordinary fishing nets to catch fish and not trawler nets, as was recently pointed out.

**Paper on 'Golden Opportunity' for Bosnian Peace**  
*BK3011142895 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian*  
30 Nov 95

[Editorial: "There Is Still a Long Struggle To Achieve Peace in Bosnia" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Text] The international community's support is strongly needed to help accelerate the real-



ization of the peace treaty on Bosnia-Herzegovina. The world community has an interest in and responsibility for ending the Bosnian crisis because the Balkan conflict has clearly been a human tragedy.

Although Bosnia-Herzegovina will be eventually divided into two separate entities under the treaty initialed in Dayton, Ohio, the accord offers a golden opportunity for an unprecedented peaceful settlement.

Given the pattern of the Balkan conflict, in which any situation may rapidly deteriorate, quick action is strongly needed to utilize the momentum of the peace accord. It is feared that any foot dragging will only undo the accord and worsen the situation.

The nature of the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina is very complex because it directly involves historical, cultural, and ethnic issues. Various interests have collided so strongly that Bosnia-Herzegovina has become the bloodiest arena in Europe over the past 50 years.

Various peace efforts have often failed perhaps due to the complexity of the conflict. Nevertheless, there seems to be a greater opportunity for peace now after the prolonged, tiring conflict brought about tremendous material and moral losses.

For about four years, the international community has seen various acts of brutality and violence in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which have left at least 250,000 dead. The Bosnian crisis is in fact an extraordinary human tragedy. Thus, the international community is interested in having a comprehensive settlement of the crisis.

We feel that the Dayton accord was endorsed by the leaders of Bosnian Serbs, Muslims, and Croats not only because of international pressure but also because they have a common interest in peace.

The four-year war has been increasingly regarded as foolish. No party has reaped benefit from the bloody conflict. Ethnic cleansing, for example, has in fact isolated the Serbs themselves because it has provoked the anger and criticism of the international community.

The reality on the battlefield shows that the Serb campaigns have been strongly resisted. The Muslims are suffering, but the Serbs themselves are also facing many difficulties. The various Bosnian groups have finally realized the importance of peace after all their energy and resources have been completely exhausted.

As they take lessons from their bitter experience, the Bosnians — Muslim, Croat, or Serb — are expected to hate war more strongly. We are confident that most Bosnians do not want to resume the painful war.

The best choice is how to accelerate the peace process. All parties need a peaceful atmosphere to undertake

socioeconomic and political reconstruction and rejoin the international community.

Clearly, the Dayton accord does not restore the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. In essence, the country will be divided into two separate entities — a Bosnian-Serb state and a Muslim-Croat federation.

Although the Dayton accord does not restore the territorial integrity or remove past differences of opinion, it is regarded as a potent instrument for achieving peace. The question is how to realize the accord as soon as possible.

The cooperation of the international community is strongly needed to push for the realization of the peace accord on Bosnia-Herzegovina. Nevertheless, what is far more important is how the Balkan parties concerned will honor the Dayton accord, renounce their confrontational attitude, and develop a cooperative attitude to achieve peace.

Possible difficulties are, of course, not few. The crisis is in fact very complex. The status of Sarajevo city, which has become the symbol of the Bosnian strife, is complicated. Although it was decided in Dayton that Sarajevo would remain under Muslim control, it will not be easy to realize the consensus.

Serb leaders have indicated that Sarajevo may become the Beirut of Europe. In the 1980's, Beirut became a fierce battlefield during a civil war between the rightist and leftist groups in Lebanon. It is feared that the status of Sarajevo will remain complicated.

Much hope is now pinned on NATO forces assigned to monitor the implementation of the Dayton accord. The success and failure of the mission of the NATO forces as mediators will have far-reaching implications.

If the NATO forces succeed, there will be reconstruction and peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina. On the contrary, should they fail, Bosnia-Herzegovina will be dragged into a more painful war, conflict, enmity, and vengeance. The killings of innocent people will resume. The international community has the duty to help stop and end the frenzy.

**Minister Invites UN Human Rights Head To Visit**  
*BK2611072395 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian*  
1728 GMT 24 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 24 November (ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the invitation extended to Jose Ayala Lasso, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights was aimed at improving the human rights record in Indonesia.



Responding to a question by ANTARA after attending a reception marking the 50th UN anniversary in Jakarta on Friday night, the minister said: "Indonesia is interested in improving its implementation of human rights and this official is the highest official in the field."

He said: "We are also interested in holding discussions with him on what we can possibly do after hosting two national-level seminars and an international-level seminar on human rights."

As stated by Therese Gastaut, UN spokesperson in Geneva on Wednesday (22 November), Lasso's visit to Jakarta was aimed at meeting with several representatives "with definite positions" from organizations.

A report carried by a foreign news agency and issued by the UN in Geneva stated that the Indonesian Government has given an assurance to Lasso that he would be able to "meet whomever he wishes."

"Yes," said Foreign Minister Ali Alatas, who strongly confirmed the statement.

He said: "Basically, we will extend our services to him as our guest and we have yet to prevent any of our guests from going anywhere or meeting anyone."

Speaking further, Ali Alatas said Ayala Lasso will not only be conducting investigations because in addition to this he has other specified duties to perform as the head of the UN Human Rights.

As a high-level official he was previously invited by several other countries to hold discussions on human rights and on methods to improve the human rights situation.

Besides this, Alatas also stated Lasso's visit to East Timor was not his specific objective.

Adding further, Ali Alatas said: "He wants to observe and hold discussions with various parties in Jakarta."

Lasso, who is the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, is responsible for the handling of the 53-member UN Human Rights Commission. The commission is scheduled to hold its conference in the middle of March 1996.

#### **Five Islamic Activists Arrested for Subversion**

**BK3011022595 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian**  
**1318 GMT 29 Nov 95**

[FBIS Translated Text] Purwokerto, 29 Nov (ANTARA) — Five people suspected of trying to establish the Indonesia Islamic Nation (NII) have been arrested by Central Java's Banjarnegara police team. They will probably face the death sentence because they were clearly involved in subversive activities.

Speaking to reporters in Purwokerto on Wednesday, Police Colonel Drs. [academic title] Demak Lubis, Banyumas regional police chief, said: "The five suspects were arrested at a house rented by a local resident for an annual rent of 1 million rupiah. It has been clearly indicated that they violated Law No. 11 of 1963 under Bylaws 1A, 1B, and 1C."

The five NII members — whose initials are H.A., N.Y. T.M., D.R.I., P.O., and N.Y. S.P. — are now being interrogated. Given the clear evidence of their actions, the case will be handed over to the local court for further proceedings within the next two weeks.

The police chief said the local police need only determine whether they were involved in any criminal activities through their modus operandi, which they [words indistinct].

According to him, if the death sentence, life imprisonment, or at least 20 years in jail is not imposed on them, they will try to spread their influence to the other 12 districts of Banjarnegara Regency's 18 districts.

The evidence that they were involved in subversive activities is based on statements made by 12 witnesses who were approached by the five suspects to join the organization.

The police chief said that during the interrogation, the five suspects tried to distort their statements. This could be verified because they were intellectually equipped. They are alumni of the Semarang University, Purwokerto University, and the local agriculture university. One is an undergraduate in Yoyyakarta's Gajah Mada University.

Meanwhile, speaking during a separate interview, Armed Forces Major General Yusuf M. Kartanegara, the 4th Diponegoro Regional Commander, said that the five suspects were not NII members but were left-wing religious extremists out to disrupt the country's unity.

They are the remnants of the banned PKI [Communist Party of Indonesia] who were out to confuse people regarding Islamic teachings. Actually, they were out to destroy Islam because one of their teachings demanded that they not perform prayers.

He added that the NII would only allow prayers to be conducted after the organization had been strongly established.

The regional commander said in an effort to prevent the deviationist group from spreading, the regional command will, with the cooperation of religious leaders, continuously provide the community with [words indistinct] instigations by irresponsible people using religion as their facade.



**ABRI Information Chief on Riots in Pekalongan**

*BK2611155795 Jakarta ANTARA in Indonesian  
1351 GMT 25 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] Jakarta, 25 November (ANTARA) — ABRI [Armed Forces of Indonesia] has urged the people to take a critical stand and remain constantly wary of the riots occurring in several regions, particularly those connected with SARA (the issue of clans, religion, race and inter-ethnicity) as the source of disturbances.

Speaking via telephone when contacted in Jakarta on Saturday, Armed Forces Information Center Chief, Brigadier General Suwarno Adiwijoyo said: "The society should consider every issue that is connected with the disturbances. This is because identical communist methods were employed causing the disturbances."

The ABRI information center chief said this in connection with people being easily misled by doubtful issues, particularly issues connected with SARA.

The latest riot occurred at night in Pekalongan district in Central Java.

He said: "The time has come for people not to be easily misled by narrow-minded fanaticism, which brings no benefit to anyone."

Taking the opportunity, the ABRI Information Center chief explained that the riot, which flared in the Pekalongan district, had a similar trend to cause instability from time to time.

This started with issues or instigations and then the riot flared and caused destruction.

He said: "The riot should be considered a design to cause instability."

Meanwhile, according to a source, the Armed Forces chief ordered the local territorial apparatus to 'expeditiously' remind the people about the infiltration of communist cadres.

As of Saturday night, the situation around Pekalongan remained tense despite the nightly patrols conducted by the security apparatus. Prior to this, throngs of people took to the streets and caused destruction to vehicles and shops.

Several shops belonging to local Chinese residents were seriously destroyed by stone-throwing.

The riot in Pekalongan flared because a local Chinese had torn pages of the holy Koran. The public heard of the incident on Wednesday (22 November) and went on rampage the next day.

According to Police Colonel Banu Siswono, the Pekalongan district police, the person who destroyed the pages of the Koran was of unsound mind. He said: "He was recently discharged from a mental institution."

**Situation in Pekalongan 'Returned to Normal'**

*BK2611112695 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
26 Nov 95*

[Unattributed report — received by Internet]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Pekalongan, KOMPAS — Colonel Lintang Waluyo, commander of the Wijaya Kusuma 71st Regional Area Command, says that the situation in Pekalongan, Central Java, recently hit by destructive riots, has returned to normal. The situation in the batik cloth-producing town located in the northern coast of Java has gradually returned to normal. Those who were involved in the destructive acts have been arrested while investigations into the who triggered riots are under way. Col. Waluyo called on people in Pekalongan to exercise restraint and not to be provoked by reports deliberately spread by irresponsible individuals.

Col. Lintang Waluyo said this to reporters on Saturday (25 November) afternoon at the Pekalongan Police Headquarters in the presence of Col. (Police) Bani Siswono, Pekalongan police chief. "The situation is now under control," said the Col. Waluyo.

To appease the rampaging mob and to restore order, the military commander and the police chief, along with local civilian leaders, continue to hold talks and give counselling to community and youth leaders in Pekalongan. Yesterday, Pekalongan Mayor Khairul Aini also held talks with leaders of mass organizations in Pekalongan.

The commander said a total of 65 people had been questioned by the authorities following the riots, which started on Wednesday. An official source at Pekalongan police headquarters said the majority of them had been released after the interrogation. "About 20 people are still detained for further investigations," said the source.

Even though the security situation is still unclear, authorities have in fact allowed the press to continue its coverage of the recent riots. This can be seen from the presence of several foreign correspondents, including those from the CNN Jakarta Bureau. [passage omitted on security measures deployed in Pekalongan]



**Labor Union Activity Banned in Northern  
Sumatera**

*BK2911033095 Jakarta REPUBLIKA in Indonesian  
28 Nov 95 p 16*

[FBIS Translated Text] Medan — The Northern Sumatera Agency for the Maintenance of National Stability has banned all activities of the Indonesian Sejahtera Labor Union [SBSI] led by Mukhtar Pakpahan in North Sumatera, Aceh, West Sumatera, and Jambi. The security apparatus will take stern action against activists of the unrecognized labor union if they conduct activities that could disrupt security.

The agency took the step following a recent raid on an unauthorized meeting of SBSI cadres in Sibolangit, Deli Serdang, North Sumatera, about 40 kilometers west of Medan. About 31 SBSI activists from North Sumatera, Lampung, and Jakarta are being questioned, though they are not under arrest. The cadre meeting was originally set to last from 22 November until 2 December 1995.

Major General Sedaryanto, chairman of the Northern Sumatera Agency for the Maintenance of National Stability, told reporters during a briefing at the Headquarters of the First Bukit Barisan Military Region Command in Medan yesterday that the meeting of the SBSI cadres had created a condition that could disrupt security. Thus, the meeting has been banned.

According to the commander of the First Bukit Barisan Military Region Command, the cadre meeting at the Cinta Kasih Orphanage could encourage dissatisfaction among a group of people. He pointed out that several speakers talked about how to calculate profits and losses, mobilize the masses, and hold strikes and demonstrations during the meeting.

The regional military commander regarded the way SBSI forms its cadres as dangerous. In particular, he pointed to a speech on "tactics used by SBSI in its struggle" to be delivered by SBSI General Chairman Mukhtar Pakpahan. "There are only two kinds of tactics — war tactics and tactics used by the Indonesian Communist Party," Sedaryanto said without elaborating.

The regional military commander said the cadre meeting at the Cinta Kasih Orphanage tended to create a condition for a certain group of people. According to him, the security apparatus believed that the meeting could disrupt security.

The regional military commander recalled labor protests that claimed lives in Medan in April 1994. According to him, the protests were preceded by a similar meeting. "A possible implication of what the SBSI was doing should, therefore, be anticipated," Sedaryanto stated.

The regional military commander said the agency will take stern action, including arresting lecturers at the SBSI cadre meeting in Sibolangit if there are riots and the agency establishes that such riots stem from the Sibolangit meeting.

According to the regional military commander, there were a number of lecturers from nongovernmental organizations and SBSI itself at the meeting. If there are riots, their lectures would be regarded as the catalyst.

The regional military commander said the agency has the right to ban the SBSI activities because the organization is not recognized by the government and its activities could disrupt security. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel N. Manalu, deputy assistant for intelligence to the commander of the First Bukit Barisan Military Region Command; Lt. Col. Nanang Mukhlis, chief of the Legal Affairs Service of the First Bukit Barisan Military Region Command; and Police Col. Amijaya, chief of the Intelligence and Security Service of the Northern Sumatera Regional Police during the briefing.

According to Sedaryanto, the banning of the SBSI activities is not against the freedom of union guaranteed by the law. "I ban its activities, not the organization itself," he stated.

**High Court Upholds Verdict on Banned Magazine**

*BK2211132095 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian  
22 Nov 95*

[Unattributed report — received via Internet]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS — The High State Administrative Court of the Jakarta Special Region on 21 November upheld the verdict of the Jakarta State Administrative Court that challenged the revocation of the publication license of TEMPO, a magazine. In a verdict, the High State Administrative Court of the Jakarta Special Region declared the information minister's decree on the revocation of the publication license of TEMPO null and void, and asked the information minister to revoke the decree.

The eleven-page verdict, Verdict No. 111/B/1995/Pttun/JKT, was read on the morning of 21 November by presiding Judge Kharis Subiyanto, who is concurrently head of the High State Administrative Court of the Jakarta Special Region. The verdict on TEMPO's appeal case seemed to be "special" because it was reached by five judges. When he read the verdict, Kharis Subiyanto was accompanied by Mrs. Poppy Yayati, Amarullah Salim, Mrs. Aisyah, and Mrs. Y.C.H. Ratulangi as members of the panel of judges.



When asked why the verdict on the TEMPO case was made by five judges, Kharis said that the action was taken purely to ensure that the verdict would be objective. "This is a matter that has drawn public attention. The verdict is, thus, objective," he said. According to him, more considerations will strengthen a verdict.

"We fully base our verdict on the law. There was no pressure from other parties," Kharis Subiyanto said. According to him, the verdict of the High State Administrative Court of the Jakarta Special Region on the TEMPO case will be handed down to the Jakarta State Administrative Court, to Gunawan Muhammad [former TEMPO chief editor], and to the minister of information.

Earlier, a panel of judges of the Jakarta State Administrative Court comprised of Benjamin Mangkudilaga, Sumaryono, and Tengku Abdurrahman Husny declared in its verdict on 3 May 1995 that the Decree of the Minister of Information No. 123/KEP/Menpen/1994 dated 21 June was null and void.

The panel of judges asked the minister to revoke the decree, bear all legal consequences, and issue a new decree allowing P.T. [Company Limited] Grafiti Pers to publish TEMPO in accordance with the law. [passage omitted]

## Laos

### Leaders Receive Chinese Peace Delegation

*BK2411104495 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0910 GMT 24 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vientiane, November 24 (KPL) — Mr. Oudom Khatthi-gna, Politburo member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee (LPRP CC) and in charge of mass organisations and Mr. Khamphoui Keoboulapha, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice premier, and chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, separately received here yesterday the delegation of the Chinese Association for Peace and Arms Reduction led by Mr. Li Peiyao, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly of China.

The visiting delegation informed the Lao leaders of the outcome of the its activities in Laos and expressed thanks to Lao leaders for their warm welcome and hospitality.

On this occasion, the Lao leaders hailed and highly valued the visit to Laos by the Chinese delegation which, they said, will contribute to widen the exchange of experiences in socio-economic fields and particularly the cooperation between the mass organisations of Laos and China in the new period. This visit is in the

framework of the strengthening process of the friendly ties and cooperation between the two neighbouring countries. On this occasion, the Lao leaders wished the Chinese delegation a good trip home.

### Army's General Staff Delegation Visits Thailand

*BK2811075095 Vientiane KPL in English*  
0937 GMT 27 Nov 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vientiane, November 27 (KPL) — A delegation of the General Staff Department of the Lao People's Army headed by Brigadier General Duangchai Phichit, acting director of the department, left here on November 25 for Thailand on its four-day visit to this western neighbouring country.

During its visit in Thailand at the invitation of the Army Commander Pramon Phalasin of Thailand, the Lao delegation is scheduled to pay a courtesy visit to the Thai army commander, and hold talks with a delegation of the Military Zone 2 in Udon Thani Province to discuss border issues and ways to facilitate visits of the two peoples.

The Lao military delegation will also visit the provinces of Phuket and Bangkok.

### Kip Under Pressure as Other Currencies Preferred

*BK2811090895 Bangkok BANGKOK POST (INSIDE INDOCHINA Supplement) in English 28 Nov 95 p 3*

[Report by Saridet Marukhatat: "Vientiane Battles To Cap Inflation at 16 Percent"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Inflation in Laos is gaining momentum as the government tries to improve the monetary situation and stabilise food prices.

Laos has kept inflation in check at 6-8 percent since 1992, while its Indochinese neighbours struggle with higher rates. But a 16 percent ceiling is forecast for the fiscal year that began last month, compared with seven percent in the previous fiscal year.

Deputy Prime Minister Khamphoui Keoboulapha, explaining the situation to the National Assembly last month, said: "The monetary and foreign exchange rates were unusually tense owing to ineffective measures and macro-economic policy."

Economists and bankers in Vientiane are not surprised at the forecast because signs of economic trouble emerged early this year.

They agreed the declining value of the Laotian currency the kip, was the major factor fuelling inflation. The kip, which had been stable until this year, plummeted against the baht and greenback. It skidded from 30 to 50 kip



per baht and from 720 to just over 1,000 kip per dollar, before climbing back to about 37 kip per baht and 920 kip per dollar this month.

The government needed a well-planned strategy to tackle the problem, they said.

The economic situation in Thailand is among problems for the kip, according to Hans Luther, an economist and project coordinator of the Lao-German Economic Training and Advisory Project in Laos.

"If inflation in Thailand rises one or two percent, people expect the kip to go down," he said.

Increasing prices of goods from Thailand would inevitably double or triple prices of imports in Laos where people would see their money buy fewer items, said a Thai banker in Laos who requested anonymity.

The preference of Thai and Laotian traders to use the baht in their transactions created an oversupply of kip, the banker said, noting the problem would remain as long as Laos relied heavily on imports from Thailand instead of developing its own industry.

Despite the forecast of double-digit inflation, Vientiane is confident it can maintain economic growth at eight percent annually until the year 2000.

Laotian officials believe rising inflation will not worry foreign investors. Leuan Sombounkhan, deputy chairman of the Committee for Planning and Cooperation, said in Bangkok recently that the 16 percent rate would not be a deterrent.

Laotian Ambassador to Thailand Bounkeut Sangsomsak added "inflation has no effect on foreign investment because most contracts are signed in dollars".

As long as inflation stayed below 20 percent it was seen as controllable, he said. "We are in a better situation than other neighbours, even China which is facing runaway inflation."

Foreign investment in Laos totalled 46 projects worth \$563 million in the first half of this year. The trend for the year is down on last year's total of 131 projects worth \$2.5 billion. However, Mr. Leuan said the figures were misleading as several projects announced in earlier years were now being implemented.

A Laotian businessman, who declined to be named, said rising costs of materials such as cement have delayed projects in Vientiane.

Mr. Bounkeut and Mr. Leuan conceded rising inflation would cause problems because consumer product prices kept rising.

Commerce Minister Sompadit Volasan recently said exchange-rate fluctuations hit low-income people hardest and some goods had almost doubled in price.

But the ministry was trying to control the situation.

Several Laotians interviewed at random by Inside Indochina complained about the declining value of their money and how they suffered from rising prices of essential food and products.

One analyst said the government was making all-out efforts to restore Laotians' confidence in the kip this year, which marked the 20th anniversary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party's victory over the royal government.

Unfortunately, the government could control inflation only temporarily, he said. It was likely the kip would be devalued again next year because it was not the key currency used in trading.

"The basic problem is that Laos has three currencies floating around but it can control only one, the kip, and the bigger share is in baht," he said. "People are holding baht because they have to get goods from Thailand and settle in baht. They don't want to sell in kip because they have to bring in millions."

#### **Training Course on Unexploded Ordnance Opens**

*BK2311120595 Vientiane KPL in English  
0911 GMT 23 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vientiane, November 23 (KPL) — The second training course on unexploded ordnance clearance was held under the aegis of the social welfare department of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare on November 21 in Xieng Khouang Province.

The one-month training course was attended by Mr. Khammoun, director of the social welfare department, experts from the unexploded ordnance clearance project and trainees, totalling 29.

The course was divided into two categories: unexploded ordnance clearance instruction and community instruction.

### **Philippines**

#### **Ramos Discusses Ties With PRC, Other Issues**

*BK1511083295 Quezon City Radio Filipinas  
in English 0230 GMT 15 Nov 95*

[Interview with President Fidel Ramos by members of the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philip-



pinos [Focap] at a lunchewon forum in the Manila Hotel on 9 November — recorded]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Correspondent's name and agency inaudible] Mr. President, you said that we have to be vigilant with regards to China. So, could you just tell us how do you view the Filipino-Chinese relationship and do you still consider China a threat to [?this region].

[Ramos] No. I didn't say that and I did not mean that. When we say we must be vigilant, we have for instance with China now a common code of conduct agreed to by our highest diplomatic officials. So let's be vigilant about that.

We also have just concluded a similar common code of behavior with Vietnam, again in regard to the disputed area of the South China Sea. And let's be vigilant about that.

It's just like being conscious of what our responsibilities are to each other. And I'm sure China is also being vigilant in regard to its credible and responsible fulfillment of the standards and the provisions contained in our common code of behavior.

[Correspondent's name and agency inaudible] After your comments in Hawaii seems to [pause] seems that there might be a renewed invitation to some sort of U.S. presence to the Philippines. Would you like to clarify that?

[Ramos] I did not catch the later part of your question. Will you say it a little more clearly, please?

[Correspondent] Your comments in Hawaii seems to hint that there be a renewed invitation to some U.S. presence or at least perhaps even a [?basing] of U.S. units in the Philippines.

[Ramos] I hope you read that speech my dear friend because it's very clear. There were some criticisms here about reopening our doors again to foreign troops. That is baseless, that conclusion. Because I mentioned very clearly that it will not be our cooperation to military alliances or defense systems or an arms buildup that will ensure the stability of Asia-Pacific, but our economic interdependence — our economic cooperation through such aggroupations as APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] and the ASEAN. And this interdependence will be there for the long-term, it can sustain the dynamic economic growth of the countries of Asia-Pacific.

It's very clear in that speech. And unfortunately, those that chose to criticizing just like that for taking some statements out of context. [sentence as heard]

So, I hope it will be taken in its entirety because I am consistent in my speeches on that subject in Cartagena as well as in New York City at the United Nations, as well as during my conferences and appearances before various groups, including the various Filipino-American community in the West Coast. [passage omitted]

[Rita Agas from United Press International] You said time and again that you are ready to step down in 1998. But a few weeks before you left for the United States, there were few recent pronouncements that you are sort of on the lookout for your successorm, which is probably the [words indistinct] that if you could just give us a criteria, the criteria which we have for a successor who will, who will [words indistinct] to run for 1998.

[Ramos] I said it before and I'll say it again to you that as president, I have full responsibility.

— Number one, as chief executive;

— Number two, as the chairman or leader of my administration party;

— Number three, as commander in chief of all the armed forces in this country; and,

— Number four, my responsibility, first, to find my core of believers and, secondly, to identify and train from this core of believers a group of leaders to handle the country after my time.

So I hope you'll take that all in that context of the four responsibilities of a Philippine president.

As far as names are concerned, you just wait.

[Correspondent's name and agency inaudible] You said a while ago that you are expecting that during the two-day meeting in APEC next week, they will eventually settle their differences. [words indistinct] your positions in this particular difference, particularly the question of extending protection to certain sectors of the economy of...

[Ramos, interrupting] Not that I don't respect you of Focap, I think I owe it to the prudence of APEC to be the first one to learn what is my position, isn't it? But let me just say [words indistinct] that the Philippines, consistently, has been in favor of freer and more open trade and investment.

Now, I will have to add that in behalf of the developing nations in APEC in Seattle 1993, I asked our colleagues to kindly transfer the technology in the hands of the advanced countries in their small and medium enterprises especially in those activities where they no longer be a threat. Because how can you be a threat to



the very high-tech kind of industries that the advanced economies have.

I was supported in that position by practically everyone including some of the advanced countries. And what are we seeing now in Bogor 1994 in the summit, it was decided that we reestablish tax exemption for the transfer of technology to small and medium enterprises and that [?place] been located in [words indistinct] the Philippines. [sentence as heard] In January 1995, we started groundbreaking already and the facilities for that center is in Los Banos.

I also put forth in Bogor the recognition of the principle of protecting the human resources that countries share in the more advanced countries, in the faster growing economies. They do not have enough of the labor pool to keep their economies growing. And again, it is natural for the Philippines to assume this position because we share with 130 countries, especially with so many countries in Asia-Pacific, our human resources. And therefore, we have that to be protected.

I have also initiated a proposed debt-for-nature swap in the [?environment] of the developing countries that have large foreign debt as well as debt-for-education, debt-for-children, debt-for- women, debt-for-environment kinds of cooperation. So that if APEC truly is a partnership among a community of 18 like-minded countries or economies, then we should also look at the concerns of the poorer countries like the Philippines. [passage omitted]

#### **Accelerating of Tariff Reduction Program Approved**

*BK2811085795 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 24 Nov 95 p B1*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The National Economic and Development Authority (Neda) Board chaired by President Ramos yesterday agreed to accelerate the government's tariff reform program to cover agricultural products.

The board specifically approved a recommendation of the Trade and Related Matters (TRM) Cabinet committee to restructure tariff rates on non-sensitive agricultural products under chapters 1-24 of the Tariff and Customs Code for the period 1995 to 2004.

Non-sensitive agricultural products are defined as those whose importation is not regulated or prohibited under existing laws.

Economic Planning Secretary Cielito F. Habito, who co-chairs the Neda Board, clarified that the phased

reduction of tariff rates on such articles follows the overall framework for the restructuring of agricultural tariffs previously approved by the Board with the following features:

— Rationalization of the 1994-95 EO [Executive Order] 470 rates to a four-tier structure, with a maximum tariff of 30 percent and a minimum tariff of 3 percent;

— Phased reduction of tariffs to a two-tier structure as follows: 3 percent for raw materials and 10 percent for finished products, by 1 January 2003; and

— Adoption of a uniform tariff of 5 percent by 1 January 2004.

Habito said the TRM recommendations were finalized after a series of public consultations conducted by the Tariff Commission in October this year, during which a large number of farmers and other sectoral representatives were present to give their views on the proposed tariff reduction program.

For sensitive agricultural products (which include corn and its substitutes, meat of swine and poultry, coffee, onions, garlic, etc.), Habito said the committee is finalizing a restructuring program and take into account the commitments made under the GATT- Uruguay Round accord.

But he stressed that these moves will have to be complemented by legislation, particularly in removing quantitative restrictions on the restricted items.

Habito added that a new executive order will have to be issued to implement the proposed restructuring.

In the same meeting yesterday, the Neda Board also gave its go- ahead to the Philippine program for the acceleration of the Asean Free Trade Area-Common Effective Preferential Tariff (AFTA-CEPT) scheme proposed by the TRM committee.

Under the accelerated time frame for the CEPT scheme, the Philippine program for 1996-2003 will cover 5,516 tariff lines.

#### **Muslim Rebels in Zamboanga 'To Launch' Terrorism**

*BK2911113795 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Nov 95 pp 1, 7*

[Report by Raymond Burgos, J. Feliciano, Nico Alconaba, and INQUIRER Wires]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zamboanga City — The police and military set up more checkpoints in Mindanao yesterday amid reports 100 Moro gunmen landed in this city's western coast to launch terrorist attacks.



Supt. Demetrio Maylas, city police chief, said they received reports of unusual movement of armed groups on the western coast.

"We have alerted our police troops to secure the city against possible sabotaging, especially of vital installations," Maylas said.

The city's western coast is next to the Zamboanga del Norte boundary where the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) claims to have bases.

Sources close to the MNLF said the group was sending in armed men to fight with government troops in case the talks in Jakarta failed.

Police and military troops around Mindanao set up more checkpoints in anticipation of possible "troop and arms movement" by Moro rebels whom officials said are out to sabotage the peace talks.

But the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), a Muslim rebel faction and one of the groups said to be planning to sabotage the talks, denied it was preparing to attack key targets in Mindanao.

"That's not true. Definitely, the MILF will not launch war before the conclusion of the talks," said Ustadz Ghadzali Jaafar, MILF vice chair for political affairs.

"If it (the talks) will bring peace in Mindanao, we will support it. But if it fails, the struggle will continue," he added.

He said the military was issuing the reports to justify a troop buildup in Mindanao. Jaafar said the military had already deployed three infantry divisions in Maguindanao, Cagayan de Oro, and Zamboanga.

"I believe the government is preparing for whatever happens in Jakarta," he said.

PNP [Philippine National Police] Director General Rencaredo Sarmiento II has ordered all police regional commanders to assist military units in securing the cities of Davao, General Santos, Cagayan de Oro, and Zamboanga, identified as targets of extremists.

Intelligence reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo said the MILF is piling up arms and recruiting more people to conduct terror attacks similar to the raid at Ipil, Zamboanga del Sur, in April where more than 50 people were killed.

The MNLF is demanding Muslim rule over 13 provinces and nine cities in Mindanao, including Palawan, based on the 1976 agreement between the rebel group and the Marcos regime signed in Tripoli, Libya.

But the MILF, a rival faction, wants the entire Mindanao Island placed under Muslim rule.

Rep. Eduardo Ermita, government panel vice chair, who is due to leave for Jakarta early tomorrow, said in a radio interview Sunday that the "red alert" was a precautionary measure and not an offensive stance.

However, MILF leader Jaafar denied in another radio interview that his group had planned attacks, adding that their official position was to "wait and see."

"We don't have any plans to undertake sabotage because we will not get anything from it," he said, adding they would only fight back if their camps were attacked.

The MILF broke from the MNLF in 1977 after the latter dropped its separatist bid in favor of autonomy.

There was no comment from the Abu Sayyaf, another recent MNLF extremist offshoot.

## Thailand

### Drug Panel Chairman on U.S. Charges, Career

*BK2911155995 Bangkok Thai Color Television Channel 9 in Thai 1400 GMT 28 Nov 95*

[Interview With Colonel Thanat Khoman, former foreign minister and head of the commission of inquiry investigating U.S. drug charges against certain Thai politicians, by Suthichai Yun, editor in chief of THE NATION, on the "Nation News Talk" program; place, date not given — live or recorded; italicized passages in English]

[FBIS Translated Text] [Suthichai] So you have resigned from the drug probe panel?

[Thanat] I have resigned but have been asked to stay until a replacement can be found.

[Suthichai] Has your mission been completed?

[Thanat] Most of it has been completed. It has been decided that the appeals by the two individuals — Watthana and Narong — are within the scope that they can receive consideration.

[Suthichai] Only these two individuals? Everything else has been discarded?

[Thanat] The others do not fall within the scope. The appeals by the two individuals fall within the scope; that is, they have been accused by a foreign element. So consideration will be made as to whether they are guilty.

[Suthichai] Do you have to stay until the completion of the cases?

[Thanat] No, the prime minister asked me to stay until a replacement can be found — about the middle of next month.



[Suthichai] Then why must you rush to quit?

[Thanat] Because there is not any more work to be done. The subcommittee has been given the task of considering what direction the appeals by the two individuals point to — whether they are guilty as alleged.

[Suthichai] Are you going to stay until this issue has been concluded?

[Thanat] It depends on how soon the case can be completed. If it is completed before the middle of next month, I will still be around. If it cannot be completed in that time, then another person will have to do it.

[Suthichai] What was your intended mission when you were appointed chairman of the panel?

[Thanat] To determine whether there were factual grounds to the allegation that Mr. A and Mr. B were involved in narcotics dealings. The mission was to find out if the foreign allegations were based on fact. The findings are to be forwarded to the prime minister. If the panel finds that they are not guilty as charged, the government will probably come out and say they are not guilty.

[Suthichai] Does the panel or subpanel have the duty to decide whether the people involved are guilty?

[Thanat] The subpanel will make its consideration based on the information available. It will report its findings to the main panel, which in turn will draft a summary and present it to the prime minister.

[Suthichai] I recall your saying earlier that the panel does not have the duty to decide whether the people involved are guilty.

[Thanat] That is right; its duty is not to pass judgment — guilty or not guilty.

[Suthichai] But you said the subpanel will conclude whether the people are guilty.

[Thanat] That is right. The subpanel will conclude whether the available evidence and information points in the direction that the people involved are guilty or not guilty.

[Suthichai] Does that amount to overstepping its duty? Its duty is not to come up with a conclusion.

[Thanat] It is not like making a conclusion. It will say that the available information points in the direction that the people involved are guilty or not guilty. To make a final conclusion on whether they are guilty is up to another party — the government. The government may also forward it to the courts or the police to decide. It is

not the duty of the panel to conclude whether they are guilty.

[Suthichai] Soon after your appointment, you were put into a position of helping to vindicate Narong and Wathana. It is a fact that only these two individuals — no one else — are the subject of the panel's work. Now you have resigned.

[Thanat] There is no one else. How can I help that?

[Suthichai] [Question indistinct]

[Thanat] Other people's cases do not meet the panel's scope. If they feel that their cases involve narcotics trafficking, no one is prohibiting them from making an appeal.

[Suthichai] So no one else is making an appeal?

[Thanat] No. I cannot help that.

[Suthichai] Then the issue becomes a target for people to attack you.

[Thanat] No, that is not true. The people who use that point to attack me are those who just talk without considering the facts. If no other people make an appeal, how can I help it?

[Suthichai] Do you feel that someone is exploiting or tricking you?

[Thanat] Who is tricking whom? Tell me who can trick me?

[Suthichai] The current government has tricked you into serving its interests.

[Thanat] Whoever says that must be a fool. Why would the government try to trick me?

[Suthichai] It could be intentional or unintentional on the part of the government.

[Thanat] A senior person like myself — with my accomplishments as foreign minister for 13 years, as deputy prime minister, and as a pioneer of ASEAN — do you think a green kid could succeed in tricking me? The people who said that are nothing but fools.

[Suthichai] In your mind, you have no qualms at all?

[Thanat] I already explained the skepticism about my vindication of the two people, but the skeptics would not listen. I accepted the job because a foreign element made unsubstantiated and unreliable accusations against Thais. The accusations amounted to an affront against the freedom of the Thai people and an insult to Thailand. Do the Thai people realize this, or are they ignoring it?

[Suthichai] So that was your main reason.



[Thanat] That was the reason I accepted the panel post. The allegations against me have been made by people who just talk nonsense.

[Suthichai] It appears that Banhan does not really pay much attention to your task. He is only interested in the two people...

[Thanat, interrupting] Banhan has no other way to prove whether there is any truth to the *Yankee* allegation. The two cannot be taken to court because there is not sufficient evidence. Evidence has been sought from the United States, but they do not have it either. The United States supplied what amounted to intelligence information, not evidence.

[Suthichai] You already saw what the foreign minister obtained from the United States?

[Thanat] Yes, I saw it.

[Suthichai] What was it like?

[Thanat] It was not usable.

[Suthichai] Why?

[Thanat] It amounted to one-sided allegations. The DEA people who supplied it collected their information by conducting surveillance that showed this man meeting with that man, having dinner with another man, probably buying heroin from another man, and so forth.

[Suthichai] Did it name Watthana and Narong?

[Thanat] Yes, alleging this and that person.

[Suthichai] Were names named? What did the people involved do in the report?

[Thanat] There was no mention of evidence. The United States itself said that what it supplied was intelligence information; reports filed by secret agents. That is all. There was no evidence. For example, the report says that \$1.5 million was paid for heroin, but it does not say who the recipient of the money was.

[Suthichai] Was there an undercover agent buying heroin?

[Thanat] The agent merely conducted surveillance and filed his report. Washington made use of the report. This is because we allowed the DEA to work in our country. Instead of helping us suppress narcotics, the DEA collected information to report to the Thai Government. That is how the DEA worked.

[Suthichai] The intelligence report that you saw does not convince you of involvement by Watthana and Narong?

[Thanat] The United States itself said that it is not evidence that could be used in court or even to launch a criminal investigation. The United States accepted that

much. It also asked that the information not be used in a so-called political forum. I regard our panel as a political forum. The United States asked that it not be used by us.

[Suthichai] The United States asked that the information not be used in the political arena?

[Thanat] That is right. It knows the information is not usable; it does not have legal value. It is merely allegations.

[Suthichai] You returned the information to the Foreign Ministry?

[Thanat] Yes, already.

[Suthichai] Did you attach any observations?

[Thanat] No, there was no need. I agreed with the prime minister that it should be returned. I had no observations. It appeared to me that it was nothing more than one-sided allegations containing no evidence whatsoever. The United States knows that it has no legal application. It was a record of conversations. The United States said it could only make a verbal report. They could not supply it in written form on the grounds that it is sensitive information that could jeopardize their sources. In fact, they fear a lawsuit if the report is in written form. They are not dumb.

[Suthichai] If you do not have direct evidence, where will you find additional information?

[Thanat] We will consider what we have available. I told the panel that it should proceed with its work based on what is available. The panel can then make its report to the effect that the available information points in a certain direction — guilty as alleged or not guilty. The final determination as to whether the people involved are guilty is up to the government. The government then has the duty to conclude whether the people involved are guilty or not based on the available evidence. It can then tell the United States to supply additional evidence if available.

[Suthichai] The panel's mission is eventually to...

[Thanat, interrupting] It is nearly completed. What remains is to conclude, after considering the appeals of the two people, which direction it points to and report accordingly.

[Suthichai] Has Watthana or Narong contacted you since...

[Thanat, interrupting] No. I have not contacted them either, because I have already been accused of trying to vindicate them.



[Suthichai] They have not been called for questioning?

[Thanat] No, not at all.

[Suthichai] Have you talked with Banhan?

[Thanat] I talked with him, but not about this issue. I told him that I would resign. He told me that he had no objection but asked me to wait until he finds a replacement.

[Suthichai] Did you resign because you wanted to distance yourself from the current government, to avoid political meddling?

[Thanat] I resigned because I felt that most of the work has been completed. The work structure has been laid out. The subpanel has been formed to carry out the considerations. I have no part in the work that remains. The subpanel will decide what direction the information points to — guilty or not guilty.

[Suthichai] What direction it points to; just a tendency, really?

[Thanat] Merely what direction it points to — guilty or not guilty. Not to say specifically guilty or not guilty.

[Suthichai] Did you talk with Banhan about your address at the United Nations? Certain people in the government have claimed that you were there in a private capacity.

[Thanat] Banhan apologized to me, saying he claimed I was making personal comments because he was not informed by the Foreign Ministry of my status at the United Nations. I was not making personal comments. I have the right to speak.

[Suthichai] In what capacity?

[Thanat] In my capacity as a Thai citizen. I have the right. Even the king has said he is a Thai and is entitled to state an opinion. Thailand is the victim of bullying comments. Therefore, as a Thai, I have the right to defend my country. Who will prohibit me from doing that?

[Suthichai] Why did the Foreign Ministry refuse to recognize your role?

[Thanat] Who was it that made the refusal?

[Suthichai] Why did it not say that you were an adviser to the Thai delegation?

[Thanat] In the end it had to recognize me. Banhan himself apologized to me, explaining that the Foreign Ministry did not inform him of my status at the United Nations. Banhan told me that the Foreign Ministry is useless.

[Suthichai] What did he say about the foreign minister?

[Thanat] It did not concern the foreign minister. Not all the work at the Foreign Ministry is done by the minister. It is done by the various gears, from the deputy permanent secretary and directors general downward. The deputy permanent secretary prohibited the press from publishing my address. That was a very stupid thing to do, amounting to a slap in the face of the people. When informed later, the foreign minister lifted the ban. This means that the official was conducting himself in a way *more American than an American*. He wanted to polish the *Yank's* apple.

[Suthichai] Why do you use the term *Yank*? Does it have a Thai connotation?

[Thanat] No. It means *Yankee*.

[Suthichai] Do you think being on the drug panel is a plus or minus personally?

[Thanat] If the *Yankees* vilify Thailand again I will fight them to the end, even after having resigned from the panel.

[Suthichai] Why?

[Thanat] As a Thai I will not allow foreigners to bully or insult Thailand or the Thai people. I was born here and owe it to my country.

[Suthichai] What has the United States done to Thailand to anger you in addition to the recent allegations?

[Thanat] It interfered in Thailand on three occasions. On the first occasion, it instructed Ambassador Lambertson to give the list of suspects to the foreign minister at the time. The foreign minister brought the issue up in the cabinet meeting. The issue then proceeded to parliament, which was in the midst of a no-confidence debate. Why did the United States choose to supply the list of suspects while the no-confidence debate was going on? Can you explain? If there was no intention to interfere, what was the reason for such timing?

[Suthichai] They can say they merely supplied Thailand what it asked for.

[Thanat] Thailand asked for the list long ago. Why did the United States choose to supply it at that time?

[Suthichai] You are saying the United States picked the timing to gain political influence in Thailand.

[Thanat] Certainly. In the end, the information they supplied was used successfully, resulting in the defeat of the no-confidence motion. What did the United States gain? To speak like a diplomat, it gained the support of that Thai Government, which was *very cooperative*.

[Suthichai] You are saying the United States wanted Chuan to continue as the head of government.



[Thanat] That is correct. The United States said that the government was *very cooperative*. This certainly is a very concise term. What more do you want? *What Lola wants Lola gets*.

[Suthichai] You are implying...

[Thanat, interrupting] I am not implying anything. I am being rational. Why did the United States supply the information while the no-confidence debate was going on? Can you answer that question for me?

[Suthichai] I think it concerns international politics.

[Thanat] What does that mean? Are you expressing support for...

[Suthichai, interrupting] The United States has to protect its interests. Thailand has to protect its interests.

[Thanat] Certainly. That is why the suspects on the list were all members of the opposition. You refuse to accept the fact and try to avoid it.

[Suthichai] What is the reason for the U.S. protecting...

[Thanat, interrupting] I already explained. It wanted the government to stay because it was *very cooperative*.

[Suthichai] In what ways did that government cooperate with the United States?

[Thanat] First, it reduced the import duty on films from 30 percent to 3 percent. Second, it tried to help the Americans with regard to the intellectual property issue. Third, it opened the market for their cigarettes. Fourth, it allowed their insurance companies to dominate the life insurance market in Thailand, probably more than 50 percent by now. Fifth, it granted special privileges to U.S. airlines to fly 36 flights per week while the Thai national carrier could only fly six flights. What else do they need? Is that not enough for them?

[Suthichai] But the government at the time claimed that...

[Thanat, interrupting] Let me ask you: Is that not enough?

[Suthichai] Well, I was going to say that the government might have claimed that in the interests of Thailand, you can get more...

[Thanat, interrupting] You are the mouthpiece of that government, are you not?

[Suthichai] No, no. [laughs] I am just trying to say what they thought and explain their motive.

[Thanat] Who are they?

[Suthichai] We are talking about the Chuan government, are we not? Is it not the Chuan government you are talking about?

[Thanat] Yes.

[Suthichai] With regard to each issue you have just mentioned, the Chuan government might have reasoned that what they did was to have more business with the Americans. They did it in order to...

[Thanat, interrupting] Certainly to increase the volume of American business, but not Thai business.

[Suthichai] I was going to say the reason that government gave; for example, with regard to the intellectual property issue...

[Thanat, interrupting] Well, this means that you are trying to act as the mouthpiece of that government.

[Suthichai] No, no, no. [laughs]

[Thanat] Yes, you are.

[Suthichai] No, I simply wanted to...

[Thanat, interrupting] Yes you are. You are trying to deny that you are despite the fact that you are.

[Suthichai] No, no. I am not even trying to be the mouthpiece of the Banhan government. We are going to talk about the real reason...

[Thanat, interrupting] Yes, that is it. I have just told you that the former government did five things. Do you have any more excuses for them?

[Suthichai] I am not trying to make any excuses. I am merely trying to ask your opinion. In your argument that the former government agreed to kowtow or do whatever possible to cooperate with the United States, I think you must have many clearer examples.

Yet did the Americans think that the former government would last forever? Did they not think they needed the cooperation of the new government?

[Thanat] Whatever the Americans thought has nothing to do with me. I cannot force them to think this way or that way, can I?

[Suthichai] What is your analysis of that development? Or have you already analyzed it with those four or five points?

[Thanat] Yes, I have already explained my analysis to you. They simply wanted a government that would give them the utmost cooperation. Is this not an adequate analysis?

[Suthichai] No, it was the reason you told me. What else? After that...



[Thanat, interrupting] They cannot come back? Yes. They were trying to carry out the second interference. Wait. The first one was that they gave a list to the former government through a director general, a deputy permanent secretary of state, and the minister at the time. But that list later got lost.

[Suthichai] Yes, it disappeared.

[Thanat] Then, the information from the list was discussed at a cabinet meeting. That means that the cabinet knew about it.

[Suthichai] Do you know where it was lost?

[Thanat] What?

[Suthichai] Where was it lost?

[Thanat] Where else but with the person who received it? It must be in his house. [laughs]

[Suthichai] It was intentionally lost, then?

[Thanat] I do not know. Who can say whether it was intentionally or unintentionally lost. It simply disappeared.

[Suthichai] Then it can be interpreted that it was lost for a political reason.

[Thanat] I will not tell you whether it was intentionally or unintentionally lost. The fact is that it disappeared.

[Suthichai] What else, then?

[Thanat] The second interference came when Nicholas Burns, the U.S. State Department spokesman, said that the two accused persons must not be appointed as cabinet members. If they were appointed cabinet ministers, Thai-U.S. relations would become *complicated*. Later, he threatened that if these two were included in the government, the United States would prevent us from acquiring loans from the World Bank and IMF. That is the second act of interference. It was not anyone's place to forbid us from appointing certain people to our government. What right did they have to do that? Can you answer me?

[Suthichai] Yes.

[Thanat] You cannot simply say yes.

[Suthichai] What do you mean by that?

[Thanat] I mean that a foreign country has the right to tell the Thai Government not to appoint certain people to the cabinet.

[Suthichai] I think it is not right.

[Thanat] Yes. You see? Why do you not...

[Suthichai, interrupting] But whether that was interference is something...

[Thanat, interrupting] It shows that it was interference.

[Suthichai] Did the Americans offer an apology?

[Thanat] The United States never offers apologies to anyone. It is a superpower, you know.

[Suthichai] Yes, yes.

[Thanat] That was the second time. The third time occurred when the prime minister of Thailand was at the United Nations. They leaked news that in his speech to the United Nations, President Clinton would say that Thailand was on a blacklist of countries that must be punished for involvement in drug trafficking. In fact, Clinton did not say that in his speech.

[Suthichai] He only talked about money laundering.

[Thanat] If they were involved in money laundering, they were blacklisted.

[Suthichai] Clinton did not say that. A White House official did.

[Thanat] You see? It means that they intended to leak that piece of news. After that, Assistant Secretary Gelbard issued a denial. His denial was useless, though, because the news had already been reported around the world by AP and UPI. The damage was done. That means that Thailand had already received a slap in the face; a slap without any justification.

That was the third case of interference. All this means that this great power — our great friend — wants to slander our country.

[Suthichai] Well, you have been involved with foreign affairs a long time. You had a part in setting up many international organizations...

[Thanat, interrupting] Who else has done more than me in the foreign affairs sector? Tell me, who else?

[Suthichai] I was going to say that you had a part in setting up the ASA [Association of Southeast Asia] and ASEAN...

[Thanat, interrupting] But I have never boasted about it to anybody.

[Suthichai] This is a photo of an ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Bangkok. [shows a photograph to Thanat] This is Mr. Romulo, the late foreign secretary of the Philippines. This is Malaysian Foreign Minister Razhak. Thailand played a greater role in the politics of this region.



[Thanat] Do not use the word greater. We were simply the leader. We were the front leg; the creator. Otherwise, how could ASEAN have been conceived?

[Suthichai] You mean that ASEAN was established because of Thailand; because of you.

[Thanat] Certainly. Oh no, not me. I meant Thailand.

[Suthichai] Why, because of our role? Why was Thailand so important at that time?

[Thanat] Because Thailand was not located in the disputed area between the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia. Thailand did not have a dispute with any of them. There was a need for us to do something to prevent war from breaking out. You know, a war was about to take place. On Malaysia's request, the British dispatched some warships to the sea off the Indonesian coast. If shooting had occurred, war would have been unavoidable. If a war had broken out, we would have suffered as well. Therefore, Thailand had a duty. Moreover, Thailand is the only country that was never colonized by any power.

[Suthichai] We have never been colonized by a foreign country.

[Thanat] Well, we are now becoming the colony of a foreign power, are we not? [laughs]

[Suthichai] Thailand's role was very prominent, then. If you compare it with our present role, how much has changed?

[Thanat] You have never noticed? I ask you this.

[Suthichai] You are saying that Thailand's role has changed. Changed by internal or external factors?

[Thanat] In which direction? For better or for worse?

[Suthichai] Our role is becoming smaller and smaller. Regardless of the cause, can you tell me why our role has changed to such an extent?

[Thanat] Because we do not use our heads. We have no plan or program to shore up our role. Before this, we knew our position. Before the previous government left office, I made a proposal to the Foreign Ministry and to the prime minister at the time that we had an excellent opportunity to play an important role in solving the Spratlys dispute.

[Suthichai] In which China, the Philippines, and a few other countries have disputes with one another.

[Thanat] Yes. They asked me why it was a good opportunity for Thailand to play a role in that dispute. I told them it was because Thailand was not one of the *claimants*.

[Suthichai] Not one of the parties to the dispute.

[Thanat] First, Thailand does not have any claim to any part of the Spratly archipelago. Second, we are in a good position to deal with the two parties — the Philippines and China. Therefore, Thailand should have a role in mediating between the two sides to the dispute. The issue simply disappeared, however. It fell on deaf ears.

[Suthichai] You proposed that Thailand act as a broker?

[Thanat] Not as a broker. That is not an appropriate role. We should act as a mediator. You could say that we should use our *good offices* to lessen the dispute between the two sides.

[Suthichai] Do you think Thailand can still play that role today? Is our country's credibility still...

[Thanat, interrupting] It might not be too late. Well, it might be a little late, but that does not mean we cannot do anything. We still have an opportunity to play mediator on this issue. Whether or not we will play that role, I do not know. Since my proposal did not meet with a positive response, I simply lost hope. They claimed to have been practicing *quiet diplomacy* to deal with the dispute. I suggested that they use the term *sleeping diplomacy*, not *quiet diplomacy*.

[Suthichai] Yes. [laughs]

[Thanat] That means they did nothing.

[Suthichai] Not *quiet diplomacy* but *sleeping diplomacy*.

[Thanat] Right.

[Suthichai] Why has Thailand's status changed to such a — well, the word low ebb may not be correct — point.

[Thanat] Yes, low ebb. Your choice of wording was correct. It has fallen to a low ebb. If not a low ebb, what is it?

[Suthichai] If they invite you to assume another position, will you accept it?

[Thanat] No more. It is enough. It is over. One time is enough. I have learned enough lessons. [laughter]

[Suthichai] Why is it at a low ebb?

[Thanat] It has plunged because we cannot see Thailand's status. We did not see what a *certain role* Thailand could play. They did not consider this point. They only concentrated their efforts on playing politics, such as the 4-01 land title scheme, the tambon [precinct] council issue, the constitutional amendment, and so forth. They did not do anything to bring prestige to Thailand. You know that Thailand's prestige is not that good.



[Suthichai] You think that the quality of our politics is getting worse, then?

[Thanat] Yes.

[Suthichai] Or is it only the foreign minister?

[Thanat] Because they concentrated on things that did not shore up the status of the country and failed to solve the problems faced by our country and people.

[Suthichai] During your tenure of some 12-13 years as foreign minister, what period do you think was the most difficult for you?

[Thanat] Well, there was a period that was not difficult whatsoever, but somewhat irritating. It was the period when Sihanouk severed relations with us and then patched them up again — off and on and off and on many times. Someone recently asked me how I managed to resolve that problem. I said that what I did was effective. What did I do? I asked the United Nations to send an observer to this region. Once the observer arrived, everything gradually got better.

Would the same solution work today? With regard to this question, I made another proposal to the Foreign Ministry under the administration of the former government. I said that another way to solve border problems — whether on the right or left bank of the river or on the western or eastern border — is to ask for an observer from a neutral party.

[Suthichai] From the United Nations?

[Thanat] It does not matter if he comes from the United Nations or any neutral party. They did not take my advice, however. They shelved it instead. They continued to employ the so-called *quiet diplomacy*. I mean *sleeping diplomacy*.

[Suthichai] Would you still exchange greetings with Sihanouk if you met him again?

[Thanat] We have not met lately. I do not want to meet him and vice versa.

[Suthichai] Yes. [laughs] It was quite heated and tumultuous at the time.

[Thanat] It was not heated but irritating. Sihanouk used the severance of diplomatic relations as a tool because he was playing the *China card* at the time. He was trying to please China and China was antagonistic toward Thailand.

[Suthichai] During your tenure as foreign minister in the administration of Field Marshal Sarit [Thanarat] and then Field Marshal Thanom [Kittikhachon], the political situation in the country was changing quite fast. What was your objective in saying that you did not know

anything about U.S. soldiers entering Thailand at that time?

[Thanat] I really did not know anything about that. I learned about it from the *U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT* magazine.

[Suthichai] From a magazine?

[Thanat] I did not know anything at all.

[Suthichai] Why did Field Marshal Sarit not tell you?

[Thanat] Not Field Marshal Sarit. It was Field Marshal Thanom.

[Suthichai] Yes, Field Marshal Thanom. Why did he not inform you?

[Thanat] Well, the military believed that they did not have to inform the civilian side what they did. The civilian sector was a mere second class citizen.

[Suthichai] How could you run a foreign policy under such circumstances?

[Thanat] How could I do anything? You should answer your own question. [laughs]

[Suthichai] How did you react to the situation?

[Thanat] I simply told them that there was no need to have a government if they thought the prime minister was empowered to do anything he wanted. They should not have a cabinet.

[Suthichai] Looking back, do you still agree with the policy of allowing U.S. soldiers to enter Thailand and fight in...

[Thanat, interrupting] I was the one... [pauses] Well, at that time Kenneth Young was U.S. ambassador to Thailand. He went to Field Marshal Sarit and asked to send the U.S. Marines into Thailand. I said: Do not send them here, send them to Laos. If they want Thais to come along, we will do so. He said no. He said they must be sent to Thailand. You know what he said, that Kenneth Young? I told him that the Thai side agreed to allow the United States to send its troops to Udon Thani, or Ubon Ratchathani, or along the Mekong River in Thailand — I cannot remember. The news from Washington later said that Thailand was the one that asked the United States to send its troops here. I later scolded him and asked him why he lied like that. He said Washington misunderstood. Kenneth Young is dead now. I do not know where he is now — heaven or hell. [laughs]

[Suthichai] Why did you not issue a statement clarifying the report? Why were you quiet?



[Thanat] Because they said it was a misunderstanding. The matter was dropped. Besides, we did not have to quarrel about that. Had we quarreled, we would not have gained anything from it because the news was already out. Instead of their asking us, we were the ones who were said to have asked them. Even though the wording might seem very slight, the matter was a big issue.

[Suthichai] Diplomatically speaking, it was a big issue.

[Suthichai] Looking back, what would you have changed as far as Thai policy on the war in Vietnam and Indochina was concerned?

[Thanat] It would be the Thai policy of cooperating with the United States to send troops to Vietnam. It was not right that the United States was not honest with us. Before it made the decision, it should have asked our opinion. Then, alright — it was necessary to allow it. What did it allow? It allowed that North Vietnamese soldiers would not be permitted to withdraw above the 38th parallel, or something like that. I cannot quite remember. Do you know who allowed it? It was Henry Kissinger.

[Suthichai] Then he had the audacity to go to China.

[Thanat] He came through here before going to China.

[Suthichai] I remember he came to Thailand before going to China.

[Thanat] I hosted a meal for him.

[Suthichai] Did he hint that he was going to China to revive diplomatic relations?

[Thanat] No, he did not. He went to Rawalpindi. In his memoirs, he did not say he came to Thailand, but went to New Delhi to stay overnight. Kissinger is on the board of American Express. I asked (Jonathan Lenen), who was on a visit here and is also a board member, to ask Kissinger why he wrote that he went from the States to India, not to Thailand. (Lenen) will visit Thailand again soon. I will have a meal with him and see if he asked Kissinger for me.

[Suthichai] What do you think of the timing and method of the revival of Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations?

[Thanat] Again, I started it. I instructed Anan, who was then ambassador to Canada, to initiate a dialogue with the Chinese ambassador. At that time, China had an ambassador only in Canada. When the time for admission to the United Nations came, the United States stuck to the concept of *dual representation*. It had Saudi Arabia — Dr. (Barudi) — make a silly statement that resulted in a lopsided defeat. When the vote came, I abstained and did not vote for *dual representation*.

[Suthichai] You instructed Anan to contact China even though the Thai Government vehemently opposed China at the time. Who gave you the green light?

[Thanat] Once my endeavors succeeded in achieving a dialogue with the Chinese ambassador I informed the prime minister, advising him that it was necessary. Because China had already succeeded in gaining admission to the United Nations, we would be in a difficult position if we continued to oppose it. Prime Minister Thanom did not disagree; he had no reaction. I left my position a few months later.

[Suthichai] The way the atmosphere was at the time it is hardly believable that you would instruct Anan to contact China. The Thai policy and position then was fully pro-United States and anti-China.

[Thanat] At times the U.S. policy was utterly foolish. How could its policy of *dual representation* — having both Taiwan and China in the United Nations — be achievable? Neither China nor Taiwan would accept it. How could we adopt it as our policy? The United States applied pressure for us to comply. Our prime minister was naive and instructed us to vote for it. Anan was good in that he delayed giving his signature of support until I arrived. When I arrived it was not possible to do anything else. When the voting came we did not vote.

[Suthichai] How did the United States react?

[Thanat] The Japanese envoy complained, asking why we did not inform others that we would abstain. I told him that no one asked me.

[Suthichai] Did you make the decision yourself, or did the prime minister?

[Thanat] I made the decision myself. I was ready to resign if the prime minister was not satisfied with my policy. No one said anything, though. Only you phoned me.

[Suthichai] I was following the direction of our foreign policy.

[Thanat] I told them that what I did was in the interest of the country, not for myself.

[Suthichai] It was big news then, because it showed that Thai policy did not have to follow the United States.

[Thanat] It was not a policy that I would follow.

[Suthichai] It was your policy [words indistinct].

[Thanat] That is right. The policy of the foreign minister at that time was to serve the interests of the country, not to follow the United States.



[Suthichai] What do you think of the Banhan government?

[Thanat] He tries. He has a lot of problems within his party, but I have no part in helping solve them.

[Suthichai] There is considerable criticism of his government. Which part do you agree with and which part do you disagree with?

[Thanat] Let the skeptics make their noise. Some noisemakers have ulterior motives. I have nothing to gain from the current government. I have not asked for favors, never thought of asking, and do not want any favors.

[Suthichai] Will you accept another post?

[Thanat] No, no more. The one post I had was enough. I learned enough of a lesson.

[Suthichai] What lesson have you learned?

[Thanat] The lesson is that there are now too many people who serve foreigners. This is because foreigners dole out a lot of money, which in turn gags the recipients.

[Suthichai] Are you saying they have been bought?

[Thanat] That is right. I have not heard anyone say they have not been bought.

[Suthichai] Politicians or bureaucrats?

[Thanat] Various kinds of people — politicians, people in the mass media, businessmen, and so forth. The reason our great ally uses money is to buy supporters.

[Suthichai] You sound like an old man who is unhappy with everything — foreign policy, education, traffic.

[Thanat] Is it not as bad as I say?

[Suthichai] At a certain point in life, a man ignores a lot of things and does not become disturbed.

[Thanat] I am not disturbed by it. You use the wrong term. I want to see the people's living conditions improve.

[Suthichai] Are you discouraged by things that you see as being in disarray?

[Thanat] Not really, now that I have this opportunity to let it out to you. It helps alleviate it to a certain degree.

[Suthichai] That is good. Goodbye.

## More Reaction to Submarine Bribery Charge Noted

### Report 'Completely Erroneous'

BK2711153995 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network  
in Thai 1200 GMT 27 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Government House Spokesman Somsak Pritsanananthakun has commented on a report in certain papers to the effect that a Swedish company bidding to supply submarines to the Thai Navy provided campaign funds to individuals in the Thai Government during the last general election. Somsak explained that the report is untrue, noting that the company in question, which belongs to the Swedish Government, has rejected the report:

[Begin Somsak recording] The report in question is completely erroneous. The report, which cites what happened during the election, is implausible. It is impossible for a company that belongs to the Swedish Government, not a private firm, to commit such an action. Moreover, I have been informed by the Navy that although it is seeking to acquire submarines, it is merely in the stage of studying the relevant data. The Navy has not submitted any proposal to the cabinet.

It has been verified that the company in question belongs to the Swedish Government, and the company has already issued a rejection of this report. [end recording]

### Swedish Envoy: Charges Unfounded

BK2811043095 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
in English 28 Nov 95 p 8

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Swedish ambassador said the bribery report contained "unfounded allegations," while conceding that the Swedish firm had for the past year been engaged in "active marketing" in Bangkok.

Ms. Eva Heckscher was speaking to reporters yesterday after a 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Kasemsanoson Kasemsi.

Ms. Heckscher who was summoned for talks with Kasemsanoson in the aftermath of the report, stressed that the company was just one among several invited by the Navy to take part in the bidding.

"(The bid) is now being scrutinised by the Royal Thai Navy, who will decide on merit," she said.

"We believe in the integrity of the Royal Thai Navy and the Thai government. If they select the Swedish submarine company for its technology, fine. We have been successful in other places like Australia."



M.R. [Mom Ratchawong — royal title] Kasemsamoson said he had not lodged a protest since the allegation was untrue and had nothing to do with the Swedish government.

He said he personally had some doubts about the writer of the report and its timing.

Ms. Heckscher told the minister that the article in fact appeared in his organisation's magazine, not the Svenska Dagbladet newspaper.

#### **Government Asked To Explain**

*BK3011080195 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
in English 30 Nov 95 p 1*

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pressure in Parliament for the Government to explain the Swedish bribery allegations mounted yesterday with the Foreign Affairs panel resolving to summon the Prime Minister.

The resolution was reached last night after two Chat Phatthana MPs submitted motions to demand a government clarification on the allegations about bribes to lubricate a submarine deal.

Committee chairman Suwat Liptaphanlop said the allegations had tarnished Thailand's image to the extent they needed to be addressed by senior figures such as Banhan Sinlpa-acha and Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

"We will invite the Prime Minister, Defence Minister, and everyone involved in submarine procurement plans to testify on December 7," said Mr Suwat.

He was speaking after his Chat Phatthana colleagues Prawat Uttamot and Sophon Petchsawang submitted motions about the allegations that Kockums, a Swedish arms manufacturer, paid senior Chat Thai members to help secure the deal for two submarines.

Mr Sophon said the Government must explain the bribery allegations or the Opposition will take the initiative.

Mr Sophon made the ultimatum in a motion to the House Foreign Affairs Committee in which he also demanded a thorough investigation.

The Buri Ram MP said the allegations had tainted the nation's image, and representatives of all agencies involved should tell the panel what they knew.

Mr Sophon's motion followed publication of an article in the Swedish daily DAGENS NYHETER in which Henrik Westander, an arms trade researcher, said Kockums had paid a considerable sum to some senior Chat

Thai members to secure a deal to sell two submarines to the Royal Thai Navy.

Stressing the need for an investigation, he said the matter could not be brushed aside in the same way as accusations of vote-buying in the July 2 election.

Mr Sophon said the panel should summon Gen Chawalit and Democrat leader Chuan Likphai and assign a team to gather evidence in Sweden so the panel could get the full picture.

The MP planned to raise the issue at a party meeting today, but Chat Phatthana deputy leader Kon Thappharangsi called for a halt to criticism until the facts were known.

Mr Kon said diplomats in Stockholm should seek information from Mr Westander because there was no point making critical statements or trying to dodge responsibility.

"Get the information first and don't jump to conclusions without sufficient data," Mr Kon said.

Supporting calls for an investigation, Democrat spokesman Aphisit Wetchachiwa, meanwhile, denied any knowledge of Kockums' contacts with his party during the election.

Responding to Democrat secretary general Sanan Khachonprasat's comments that Kockums had made an approach, Mr Aphisit said submarine procurement had not been considered at the time because any such deal would bind the budget over many years.

The Chuan administration had been careful with its foreign arms procurement policy, he said.

Mr Aphisit felt the House Military Affairs Committee would be a better forum for the issue but Maj Gen [Major General] Sanan Sawetserani, its chairman had not been contacted but said he would closely monitor developments.

"To say the allegation is nonsense won't do any good," said Mr Aphisit. "The Government and the military panel must press forward for facts."

Democrat executive Churin Laksanawisit urged Mr Banhan, who is also Chat Thai leader, to sue the Swedish daily and the author of the article.

Action needed to be taken or it would mean the Government had submitted to the allegations, he added.



**Border Committee Meeting Held With Cambodia**

BK3011134795 Bangkok BANGKOK POST  
in English 30 Nov 95 p 8

[Unattributed report]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Cambodian Ambassador to Bangkok Eng Roland yesterday expressed confidence that security problems along the 824-km common border can be resolved through increased trade and exchanges between the two sides.

"Security will be promoted through trade. It is a fact that once the border is closed there is insecurity. But if you have the proper mechanism, then you can control (the situation)," Mr Roland said.

The ambassador was speaking after the first meeting of the Thai-Cambodian General Border Committee yesterday, which was co-chaired by Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut and his Cambodian counterparts Gen Tie Banh and Gen Tea Chamrat.

The ministers are to sign an agreement today on opening three permanent border checkpoints — the Khlong Luk-Poipet pass linking Sa Kaeo Province to Cambodia's Banteay Meanchey, the Hat Lek-Ban Pak Khlong pass linking Trat to Ko Kong, and the Chong Chom-Osmei pass linking Surin to Preah Vihear.

The agreement will be issued in three languages, Thai, Khmer, and English.

It is estimated that 10 million baht worth of goods are traded at the Khlong Luk-Poipet checkpoint each day.

A source who attended the meeting said the agreement also includes guarantees from the Cambodian authorities to deal with the security problem in order to facilitate increased trade, people to people contacts, and border crossings by Thai experts assigned to Thai government aid projects in Cambodia.

An organisational chart has also been worked out for the three-tier border committee at the local, regional, and national levels.

The source added that the agreement is also expected to include an assistance package for Cambodia comprising training for government officials as well as for rural development.

Mr Roland said the agreement was made possible by a series of high-level contacts between the two countries this year — the most recent being Gen Chawalit's visit to Cambodia in September — increased trade and better understanding between the two countries.

"The meeting was successful, especially in terms of contributing to the strengthening of bilateral ties," Gen Chawalit told reporters.

The next meeting is to be held in Siem Reap, Gen Chawalit said.

Meanwhile, the meeting did not discuss any problems between the two countries such as the Khmer Rouge and the unresolved massacre of 22 Thai loggers, a military source said.

The source said Gen Chawalit had raised the issue of the 22 Thai loggers informally with Gen Tie Banh and Gen Tea Chamrat. The two Cambodian co-ministers agreed to further investigate the massacre, which took place in Preah Vihear last November.

The Phnom Penh government has repeatedly stated that the massacre was the work of the Khmer Rouge.

**Finance Ministry on Need for Money-Laundering Law**

BK2211035595 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
22 Nov 95 p A2

[Report by Chiwamon Kanoksin]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Finance Ministry has agreed that Thailand needs an anti-money-laundering law, given the country's dream of becoming a regional financial centre and a player in the global trade market, the ministry's permanent secretary said.

"The law will assure foreign investors that Thailand is concerned about wrongdoing in the financial market. However, there should be a thorough study of the law's impacts on financial institutions," said M.R. [Mom Ratchawong — royal title] Chatumongkhon Sonakun in a seminar entitled "The Money-Laundering Law and the Banhan Government".

The Fiscal Policy Office, he added, has been conducting a study of the impacts on financial institutions — finance and securities firms, listed companies and commercial banks — as well as on how the law should be enforced.

The study also needs to look at other countries, developing or developed, which have implemented such a law. This investigation must also cover the national situation and the state of the global and national economies at the time of enforcement and the results of the law, he said.

"If Thailand promulgated the law, it should encourage other countries to do the same. Otherwise, we would be at an economic disadvantage with the countries which don't have the law," said M.R. Chatumongkhon.



**More on Bunkhli's View of Telecommunications Plan**  
*BK3011135995 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
29 Nov 95 p B3

[Second and final part of an interview with Chinnawat Group executive Bunkhli Phalangsiri by THE NATION "Telecom Team"; place, date not given: "Master Phone Plan of Public Benefits"]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] [THE NATION] As TA [Telecom Asia] and TT&T [Thai Telephone and Telecommunication], which would lose benefits from zoning, seemed to offer no strong objection, can we assume TA and TT&T accepted the plan?

[Bunkhli] No assumptions. TA had a voice as a participant at the meeting — it had every right to comment (but didn't exercise the right).

[THE NATION] So the lack of comments or objection from TA could suggest it agreed to the plan?

[Bunkhli] That's possible. It was the meeting that endorsed the plan.

[THE NATION] Were there any factors that prompted TA and TT&T to agree to the plan?

[Bunkhli] The plan is rather impractical but has three positive aspects in itself — no monopoly, fair competition and fair public pressure. The last is the most important thing due to the high expectations of consumers, which will force us to offer better products and services. We cannot remain as we are.

[THE NATION] Were any backdoor talks held between the private companies while the master plan meetings were underway?

[Bunkhli] We discussed the conversion of cellular concessions, Phonelink and other paging contracts, as well as Vsat [Very Small Aperture Terminal].

[THE NATION] Suppose TA said it would agree to the master plan if Ucom [United Communications] and Chinnawat agreed to more cellular licences before the plan was forwarded to the Cabinet, what would be the result?

[Bunkhli] There should not be any bargaining or exchanges for this — neither is it a condition. We have only focused on the principles.

[THE NATION] What if TA, which wants to enter the cellular industry, took this as a bargain?

[Bunkhli] I don't think TA would do that. During the discussion, we did not use the cellular matter as a bargaining point, as many have assumed. Instead, we focused on guidelines and frameworks. How could we use this as a bargaining chip? Who knows TA will get a

cellular licence if the cellular bid is called? And if that was so, small operators might not stand idly by — all should be given an equal chance.

[THE NATION] So in such a case, Chinnawat might not win a fixed line contract?

[Bunkhli] It can't be helped if our proposal could not beat the others.

[THE NATION] If the six million line bidding really happens, how can it be made fair for participants and transparent in the eyes of the public?

[Bunkhli] There are many methods to conduct the bidding. For example, the TOT [Telephone Organization of Thailand] will rank all the bids by the amount of their licence fee payment. The top bid will get the best zone — they should not be allowed to pick it themselves. The licence fee will gradually be paid to the TOT each year at fixed rate.

[THE NATION] How do you see the competition between existing telephone entities and the newcomers in the future?

[Bunkhli] It is certain that existing phone firms will have more advantages than the newcomers. This can't be helped. But it's a matter of marketing, management skill, and the vision that makes them different. Vision is very important. Some might see that this area needs more phones, so they will go and invest there. Some might think that they can compete in Bangkok, some might not think so because it is difficult to dig up and lay down phone lines in Bangkok.

[THE NATION] How does TOT divide the country into zones that look attractive and fair?

[Bunkhli] They might divide it by the number of population and the economic growth. What is needed to make a balance is that each of the winning bidders should have equal economies of scale. Every part of the country includes big provinces.

[THE NATION] What benefits will consumers receive?

[Bunkhli] Consumers will not clearly see the arrival of lower service charges because they will be under control for some time. Negotiation for lower charges will be eased because there will be no shared-revenue constraint. Today, we cannot change the structure of the basic charges because it will affect the concessionaires and the income for TOT, for instance.

But when the regulatory body is set up, consumers will see changes in service charges. What they will see right away is that the speedy provision of telephone services and the good quality. They can choose TOT's service or the newcomer.



[THE NATION] So consumers might now demand cheap charges rather than the availability of telephones.

[Bunkhli] I don't think so. Today the people don't have problems with the charges, but they do with the availability of the service and the quality. The quality here does not mean that there will be no cut-offs or bad tones on the line, but it means their phones will be fixed rapidly when they are out of order, or they will be well treated by telecom staff.

[THE NATION] Ucom has already announced Samart and IEC [International Engineering Company] will be its partners. Does Chinnawat look at partners such as smaller telecom companies.

[Bunkhli] It's too early for Chinnawat. Everything can be changed. If we have to seek partners, we will seek those who have marketing expertise. The technology and the finance are not the main points for us.

[THE NATION] How much is politics concerned with the telecom master plan?

[Bunkhli] Politics will have a great impact. The government must have a clear policy. They should have looked at telecommunications as national priority like the education and agricultural sectors.

### Vietnam

#### Commentary Reviews Relations With Philippines

BK2911053695 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] At the invitation of the Philippine President Fidel Ramos, Vietnamese President Le Duc Anh and his wife will pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of the Philippines. On this occasion, Thanh Hai, a Radio Voice of Vietnam editor, wrote an article entitled: "An Important Event That Contributes to Promoting Better Development of Vietnamese-Philippine Friendly and Cooperative Relations" which reads as follows:

This visit to the Republic of the Philippines will be the first by our state president after the two countries established their diplomatic ties in July 1976. The visit will also be the first by a Vietnamese leader to an ASEAN nation after Vietnam officially joined this association. Therefore, this visit is an important event of historic significance in the beautifully-developing cooperative and friendly relations between the two countries and two peoples of Vietnam and the Philippines. [passage omitted]

It has been nearly 20 years since July 1976 when Vietnam and the Philippines established official diplomatic ties. In the framework of historic changes in relations

between Vietnam and ASEAN, and between Vietnam and the world, the Vietnam-Philippine relations have also developed even more favorably. Especially, the February 1992 visit to the Philippines by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet, and the March 1994 visit to Vietnam by President Fidel Ramos have been regarded as milestones marking the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries, thus creating a momentum for their ever-developing relations. The two-way trade turnover between Vietnam and the Philippines rose from \$12 million in 1988 to \$48 million in 1993, \$75 million in 1994, and over \$100 million in 1995.

In the area of investment in Vietnam, the Philippines now ranks 20th among the 51 foreign investors in Vietnam. The Hoa Binh VMC Automobile Plant — located at Kilometer No.9 on the Hanoi-Ha Dong highway, and regarded by President Fidel Ramos as a typical investment project of the Philippines in Vietnam — is manufacturing Gear and Mazda motor cars.

This visit to the Philippines by President Le Duc Anh will help further broaden the expanding bilateral relations of cooperation between Vietnam and the Philippines in the interests of the people in each country and also in the common interests of the Southeast region and the world.

#### Le Duc Anh Leaves Hanoi for Philippine Visit

BK2911072595 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 95

[FBIS Translated Text] At the invitation of Philippine President Fidel Ramos, President Le Duc Anh and his wife have left Hanoi this morning for the Republic of Philippines for an official friendship visit.

He was accompanied by Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the presidential office; Dang Huu, minister of science, technology, and environment; Tran Hong Quan, minister of education and training; Nguyen Tan Trinh, minister of marine products; Vu Khoan, deputy foreign minister; Le Minh Huong, deputy interior minister; Nguyen Minh Thong, deputy minister of industry; Tran Dinh Khien, deputy minister of planning and investment; Mai Van Dau, deputy minister of trade; Vu Trong Hong, deputy minister of agriculture and rural development; and Vu Quang Diem, SRV Ambassador to the Republic of Philippines.



**Visit Called 'Important Event'**

*BK2911082295 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Nov 95*

[Editorial from 29 November NHAN DAN: "Strengthening the Vietnam-Philippine Friendly and Cooperative Relations"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The visit to the Philippines by President Le Duc Anh is the first of a Vietnamese top leader after the two countries established their diplomatic relations in 1976 following the February 1992 visit to the Philippines by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet and the March 1994 visit to Vietnam by Philippine President Fidel Ramos.

This important event has confirmed the desire of the leaders and people of the two countries to further strengthen the Vietnam-Philippine friendly and cooperative relations in the interests of the two countries and for the sake of regional peace, stability, cooperation, and development.

As friendly neighbors and also as ASEAN member countries, Vietnam and the Philippines share an ardent desire to maintain peace and stability in the region to carry out their national industrialization and modernization.

The Philippines is ready to cooperate and share its experience in various areas of development. The Philippines has highly appraised the renovation process in Vietnam and its open-door foreign policy, and has regarded Vietnam's joining the ASEAN as a positive factor for promoting regional stability and cooperation.

Both sides support the ASEAN stance on finding a peaceful resolution to all disputed issues; and they are struggling to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, progress, and prosperity.

Against this background, we believe that the visit by President Le Duc Anh will open a new page in the Vietnam-Philippine cooperative and friendly relations, thus contributing to promoting peace, stability, cooperation, and development in the region.

**Communist Party Delegates Visit Japan 22-28 Nov**

*BK2911075095 Hanoi VNA in English  
0548 GMT 29 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 28 — A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee led by Le Phuoc Tho, politburo member, secretary and head of its organisation commission, paid a working visit to Japan from Nov. 22-28 at the invitation of Japan's Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

While in Japan, the Vietnamese delegation met and exchanged views with Mr. K. Oubuchi, LDP vice chairman and president of the Japan-Vietnam friendship parliamentarians group, Mr. Shiokawa, chairman of the executive committee of the LDP, Mr. K. Kato, LDP secretary general, Mr. T. Yamazaki, chairman of the LDP policy committee, Mr. Y. Kono, LDP former chairman and foreign [words indistinct].

On Nov. 24, the delegation was feted by Mr. K. Oubuchi, vice chairman and D. Nozawa, head of the external relations commission. On Nov. 27 the delegation held talks with officials of the Japan-Vietnam Economic Committee belonging to the Federation on Economic Organisation (Keidanren) on the market-oriented economy and the CPV's role.

At the talks, the LDP leaders highly appreciated Vietnam's achievements in the renovation process initiated and led by the CPV leadership. They welcomed the CPV delegation's Vi To Panw describing it as a contribution to the development of the relations between the two ruling parties and to the consolidation of the friendly and cooperative ties between Japan and Vietnam. They also informed their guests of LDP's activities over the past years.

The delegation toured a number of the economic and cultural establishments in Tokyo and Ichikawa.

Mr. Le Phuoc Tho and his party also met with a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) led by Mr. T. Hamano, permanent member of the presidium and head of JCP's organisation commission.

**Do Quang Thang Chairs Party Control Conference**

*BK2511100895 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] On 22-24 November, the Central Control Department [CCD] of the party Central Committee held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review the activities of party control committees at all levels in the 1991-95 official term. Comrade Do Quang Thang; member of the party Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and CCD director chaired the conference.

During the last official term, party control committees on all levels examined and organized the implementation s outlined in the party's statutes and other duties set forth by local party committees, contributing greatly to the party building work and the execution of political duties outlined by the Seventh National Party Congress. Also, party control committees at all levels have actively dealt with complicated changes in the renovation undertaking.



Addressing the closing session of the conference, Comrade Do Quang Thang reminded all levels of party control committees to fully grasp the party's conception, line, and policy; go close to the reality; thoroughly know their duties; and correctly understand and execute party guidance in their party control work. For the coming period, party control committees at all levels need to satisfactorily prepare for the party congress at all levels, contribute views to the revise of the party statutes, strengthen their organization, and ensure satisfactory party control work in the next official term.

#### **Prime Minister Tours Central Coastal Provinces**

*BK2711132295 Hanoi VNA in English  
1242 GMT 27 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 27 — Prime Minister [PM] Vo Van Kiet has recently urged the central coastal provinces of Phu Yen and Binh Dinh to develop agriculture, livestock breeding and industry to an extent commensurate with their potential in order to better serve national construction and socio-economic development.

The appeal was made during PM Kiet's tour last week of the two provinces, where he spoke highly of their sustained efforts to overcome the heavy consequences, caused by Typhoons Yvette and Zack in October and early this month, to stabilise the social and economic life there.

In his meeting with top officials of Phu Yen, the Vietnamese prime minister noted with satisfaction the achievements recorded by locals in many areas this year despite natural calamities. The province's export turnover increased by nearly 54 percent as compared with last year's figure budget contributions also increased by 30.7 percent, industrial output was up by 18 percent, gross domestic product grew by 9.7 percent and grain yields rose by 1.9 per cent in comparison with the targets set for 1995.

Apart from developing agriculture, livestock breeding and cash crops, due attention must also be paid to the production and processing of valuable products for export in Phu Yen, PM Kiet said, adding that priority should be given to key industrial projects including the Song Hinh Hydro-Electric Power Plant which is under construction.

PM Kiet then had working sessions with officials from the provincial party committee and authorities of Binh Dinh, which has many natural resources and favourable conditions. Praising their efforts in bringing the lives of the people in storm-stricken areas back to normal, PM Kiet urged them to build Binh Dinh into

an economically strong province in the central coastal region.

The province's 1995 food output was 467,000 tonnes, an increase of 5.6 percent compared with last year, while considerable increases have also been recorded in livestock breeding, aquatic product production and processing, and the export sector.

While in Binh Dinh, the prime minister called at a 100-bed clinic, where 500 lepers are being treated.

#### **Hanoi 'Urgently' Prepares for Local Congresses**

*BK2811093895 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 28 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] As the Eighth National Party Congress is drawing near, the Hanoi City Party Committee is urgently preparing for party congresses at the local level. All party congresses at grass-roots level will be conducted in December. The Party Standing Committee has issued the draft political report of the Twelfth City Party Organization. The draft has been forwarded to all leading cadres in the city, veteran revolutionary cadres who are city's former leaders, the city fatherland front, and writers, artists, and intellectuals who are working in all socioeconomic sectors of the city. The draft political report will also appear on city public mass media for public perusal and opinion contributions from the people, especially those who wish to contribute to the development of the capital city.

Party congresses on local levels in Hanoi city will discuss the documents prepared for the Eighth National Party Congress and the political report of the Twelfth City Party Organization.

#### **Prime Minister Approves Drug Control Master Plan**

*BK2611161495 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English  
1000 GMT 26 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister has approved a master plan on drug control and prevention with a view to eliminate poppy cultivation in the country by the year 2000.

According to the plan, priority will be given to enhancing the capability of all coordinating agencies and carrying out a pilot program to boost socioeconomic development as part of the scheme to remove poppy cultivation in some areas. The government has also approved funds for the master plan with 160 billion Vietnamese dong, about \$15 million from the state budget, and \$15.9 million from outside donors.



**Authorities Decide To Prosecute Corrupt Officials**

*BK2611145095 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network  
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Nov 95*

[FBIS Translated Text] The daily paper LAO DONG [LABOR] recently reported that many officers and personnel of the customs sector are being prosecuted. The paper said that since 1993, the Ba Ria-Vung Tau Province's customs service has ignored mistakes made by various companies in declaring their goods, intentionally miscalculating taxes levied on various kinds of goods, or collaborating with importers to evade taxes after having received bribes from them.

For the 1993-94 period, officials of the Ba Ria-Vung Tau customs services received bribes in the form of Vietnamese dong, foreign currencies, and goods worth more than 2.2 billion dong.

The Ba Ria-Vung Tau People's Organ of Control has decided to prosecute a number of officials of the provincial customs service, charging them with having received bribes. It is noteworthy, however, that not until April 1994 did the General Customs Department take action against officials of the Ba Ria-Vung Tau customs service after they had engaged in this illegal act and caused losses to the state for a long period.

**Minister Signs New Accounting System Decision**

*BK2811090495 Hanoi VNA in English  
0658 GMT 28 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 28 — The finance minister has signed a decision on a new business

accounting system to be applied across the country as from January 1, 1996. This is part of Vietnam's efforts to gradually integrate into the international accounting system.

The decision says that the new accounting regime will replace the existing system being used by all businesses in all economic and business sectors, excluding foreign-invested businesses and others that are involved in banking and monetary transaction.

The new system includes four essential parts: banking accounts, financial statements, account reports and vouchers and book keeping.

These changes are to be made in line with the current market-oriented economic administration, and pursuant to international accounting principles, standards and practices.

The finance minister has also instructed the newly-formed general department of state capital and property management to address the decree's implementation in all businesses across the country, and the department for accounting from the finance ministry to open courses to train chief accountants.



## Australia

### Keating Establishes Group for Nuclear Disarmament

*BK2611130695 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 1100 GMT 25 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A former French prime minister and the winner of the 1995 Nobel peace prize are among members of an eminent persons group set up by Australia to work towards a nuclear weapons free world. Australia's Prime Minister Paul Keating, who pushed at the establishment of the group last month, announced its membership today.

The 15-member group includes former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard, Nobel Peace Prize Winner Professor Joseph Rotblat, and former United States Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Australia's representative to the United Nations, Richard Butler, will be convener of the group, which will be known as the Canberra Commission on the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons. It will meet in Australia for the first time in January and report to Mr. Keating in August. The report will be presented to next year's UN General Assembly and to the Conference on Disarmament.

### Foreign Minister Discusses Group

*BK2711100495 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 0630 GMT 27 Nov 95*

[From the "International Report" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia's foreign minister, Gareth Evans, has been making a list and it includes some of the most eminent scientists and statesmen of our time who will be brought together to work toward nuclear disarmament. The 15-member group, unveiled yesterday by the prime minister, Paul Keating, is to be known as the Canberra Commission for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

Among those to serve on the group will be former French Prime Minister Michel Rocard; this year's Nobel peace prize winner, Professor Joseph Rotblat; and the man who sent U.S. forces into Vietnam — former U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. Australia's Foreign Minister Senator Evans is speaking to Lindral Curtis:

[Begin recording] [Curtis] Sen. Evans, why put this commission together? What can it achieve that Australia cannot achieve through other forums?

[Evans] Well, all the declared nuclear weapons powers for some years have been nationally committed to the elimination ultimately of nuclear weapons, but there has been no real momentum toward achieving that actual objective and one of the reasons that has been so is that nobody has actually formulated with any concern the basic plan for getting from here to there.

There has been a lot of work done in the think tanks and by NGO's on this issue, but not any kind of government sponsored exercise that would necessarily have that greater degree of clout. So we thought if we could bring together a group as high powered as this has proved to be, it really would have some influence in changing the whole debate and making the world appreciate not only the desirability of getting to zero, but also the achievability of it.

[Curtis] In what time?

[Evans] Well, that it is the difficult question, I guess, and that is one of the issues that the commission will be wrestling most hard with. Are we talking about decades or is it achievable within a shorter time frame than that. I think the mood has dramatically changed internationally as we have found in a context of the debate on the nuclear tests. I think that is not just a response to tests, but a response to the whole phenomenon of nuclear weapons and a genuine worldwide sentiment that the time had come to live without them.

[Curtis] Do you run the risk though of getting ahead of yourself when the negotiations for Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT] has not yet been concluded. Would it not be better to put all the efforts into that first and then move on?

[Evans] Well, there is no question of less effort placed into the CTBT negotiations as a result of this, but it is important to appreciate that the comprehensive test ban is itself only the first step on what has to be a much longer road. I think the one problem at the moment is not that of the threats of or other of the existing nuclear powers launching a surprise attack against the other, or developing themselves new generations of weapons, the problem is the proliferation of existing main weapons technology and material to the countries that do not presently have them or do not acknowledge having them.

The problem of proliferation is the great problem of the contemporary age. We are not going to get anywhere in terms of resolving that problem unless the world as a whole believes that the existing nuclear powers are genuinely serious about eliminating their own stocks and creating a genuinely level playing field. It is very important that if any of these individual steps along the way are going to ultimately mean something that they be cast in this framework.

[Curtis] What are your realistic hopes for achievements?

[Evans] Well, to have a report put together by the latter part of next year to put to the United Nations and the conference on disarmament which will be comprehensive, hard headed, realistic, and show that there is a path that can be travelled credibly, coherently, to get from the present environment where we have something like 50,000 warheads to one where there is absolutely zero at the end of the day, maintaining



security along the way and creating the conditions where we can be confident about security and stability thereafter. That job has not been done — putting all those different threads together — and if we can get this group to do it, and they are a superb collection of people in terms of their experience and expertise, then I think this will quite possibly prove to be one of the most important diplomatic initiatives — foreign relations initiatives, security initiatives — that Australia has ever taken.

[Curtis] Will this commission be taken seriously by other countries, or will it be seen as an attempt by Australia to do something that a country of our size should not try to be doing?

[Evans] Oh, it will have to be taken seriously because of the sheer quality of the people on it. And the people on it do represent a spectrum of opinion — not all of them actually believe that it would be really desirable to get down to absolutely zero. Quite a few of them are skeptical about the achievability of it. All of them, nonetheless, have an absolutely open mind and are clearly committed to making the world a safer and saner place, and we have got a combination of expertise, coming as they do from just about every major country or region in the world. I think it will have its own inherent credibility. Australia's stocks are certainly very high on this kind of issue because of course you will remember just a couple of years ago that we led the charge on bringing the chemical weapons convention to fruition. So a country our size can often do things that larger countries cannot simply because we do not frighten the horses and we have got a track record of imagination and stamina and credibility on these sorts of issues. [end recording]

#### **Keating on Republic Plans, Japan as World Leader**

*LD2011114695 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 1100 GMT 20 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Australia's prime minister says the outcome of the meeting in Osaka of the leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation group [APEC] shows that Japan no longer needs to have its hand held by the United States. Mr. Keating said the APEC summit had dispensed with the suggestion that Japan could not take up the role of a world leader. John Shovelan reports.

[Shovelan] Senior government sources said Mr. Keating had concealed his extreme disappointment at President Bill Clinton's absence from the summit, but Mr. Keating said the upside of Washington's decision to stay away meant Japan had delivered a very good outcome without U.S. assistance. [passage omitted]

Asked about Malaysia's proposed East Asian economic caucus, Mr. Keating said it was an old argument and

APEC was now the premier organization in the Asia-Pacific [region].

John Shovelan, Osaka.

[Announcer] Mr. Keating also said on Japanese television that his government's plans for a republic did not include withdrawal from the Commonwealth. Mr. Keating told Japan's national broadcaster NHK it was no longer appropriate to have an English queen as head of Australia. He said South Africa's return to the Commonwealth showed that republics clearly had a place within the international grouping, but he added [that] that did not mean that under plans to change Australia from a constitutional monarchy to a republic meant Canberra would leave the Commonwealth [as heard].

#### **New Aviation Agreement Signed With Malaysia**

*BK1011060395 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 0500 GMT 10 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Australia and Malaysia have signed an aviation agreement which will almost double the flight capacity between the two countries by 1998. New agreement will give Malaysian Airline the right to fly the equivalent of 23 jumbo jets a week to Australia — nearly twice the capacity it has now. Australia's two airlines — Qantas and Ansett — will increase their weekly capacity to Malaysia to the equivalent of 28 jumbos up from 15 now.

The federal transport minister, Laurie Brereton, says tourist traffic between Malaysia and Australia increased by 18 percent in the year to last August [as heard] — 105,000 people visited Australia from Malaysia in that period.

#### **Sinn Fein Representative Meets Gordon Bilney**

*LD1611152595 Melbourne Radio Australia  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Nov 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] A visiting member of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political wing, is calling on the Australian Government to play a role in breaking the stalemate in peace talks in Northern Ireland. [passage omitted]

Sinn Fein executive member Dodie McGuinness is in Sydney following a series of meetings in Canberra, including one with Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Gordon Bilney. Ms McGuinness says that while the United States is seen as the traditional third party in peace talks, Australia might have a role to play because of the large number of people in Australia who have Irish ancestry.



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